THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 113. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims—Sumner's Great Speech Commented on—What is Thought of it—No French Alliance for Great Britain.

From correspondence dated London, the 28th ult., we clip the following:—

The great speech of Senator Sumner in the United States Senate on the Alabama treaty reached this city yesterday, but has not made its appearance this morning in any of the London daily journals, although one of them has an editorial leader on the subject of the controversy between the two Governments, which is evidently inspired by that able and conclusive argument. An English newspaper is notoriously a slow coach. It has neither the enterprise, boldness, nor originality of a first-class American journal, and instead of giving birth to ideas or advancing opinions when an important question arises, it is contented to await the indications of public sentiment, and to follow in its wake in the eleventh hour.

The Alabama treaty has, however, been so thoroughly discussed that it might fairly be supposed there need be no hesitation in replying to Senator Sumner's arguments, if it were possible to meet and refute them; and hence the failure of the *Times* to allude, even, to the Sumner speech, while making a feeble attempt to break its force, indicates clearly the untenability of the English side of the controversy.

The great speech of Senator Sumner dispels the clouds that have thus far hung over the Alabama question, and shows clearly two facts—that the rejected treaty was insufficient, and that the English Government must be prepared henceforth to meet the subject in its broader aspect, and to justify or atone for the injury it did to the American nation as well as to private individuals by its active sympathy with those who were endeavoring to destroy the republic. This issue must now be met fairly and squarely, and the conviction is forcing itself upon the English mind that as Sumner speaks, so Grant thinks, so the Government at Washington will determine, and so Mr. Motley will be instructed to act.

The London *Times* this morning, indeed, concedes that the discussion must henceforth take this shape, and states that it is for her Majesty's government to decide whether they will entertain or at once reject any question of England's right to recognize Southern belligerency. It is remarkable that the *Times* can find no reply to Senator Sumner's criticism of the treaty, and so confines itself to an assault on the United States Senate for having rejected it. The negotiation was, it says, the work of Seward and the two Johnsons, Andy and Reverdy, who were all duly appointed representatives of the United States. Seward himself "finally accepted" the treaty, says the *Times*, and in rejecting it "the Americans disown their own Government and disallow its deliberate and solemn acts." Consequently "they are bound to make it appear that their former Government was so mistaken or incapable that the terms it agreed upon were wholly insufficient for the purposes of justice," before they can demand the reopening of the discussion. The fallacy of this reasoning is at once apparent in the fact that, as the Senate is the treaty-making power, nothing could have been agreed upon or accepted as final without its action, and the steps taken by Seward and the two Johnsons were only preliminary to the submission of their work to that body. In the meantime the American Government may rest assured that the bluster of the English journals is of very little account, and that the English Government will find itself necessitated not only to reopen the Alabama question, but to consider it in its fullest scope, from the insolent despatches of Lord Russell to Mr. Adams down to the latest admissions made by Gladstone to Reverdy Johnson. It will then be shown that Lord Russell, in his assertion that it was "the policy" of England to recognize the South, conceded that it was not only the object of the English Ministry to prolong the war, but to insure its ultimate success, and the destruction of the United States as a nation, and hence the justice of the American claim advanced by Senator Sumner, large as it is in money, will be fully established.

There is a general impression here that General Grant will strive to inaugurate a truly American policy and to carry it out to a practical result before the close of his administration. It has been thought that Cuba would be the starting point of this new departure, and every day news of a movement upon Havana has been looked for, with a view to a demand for apology and redress from Spain for the outrages committed upon American citizens. Whatever foundation there may be for these expectations, it is certain that never was the time for an American policy more ripe than at the present moment. The anxiety of the French government in regard to the Antilles has been met coldly on the part of England. There is good authority for the statement that on Monday last Lord Lyons informed the French Emperor in a semi-official manner that public opinion in England was decidedly opposed to war, and especially to any chance of war with the United States, and that her Majesty's Ministers could not for a moment entertain the question of a foreign alliance for the defense of the Antilles. So far as England was concerned, Spain must make the best of the situation in which she had placed herself by her own foolish and impolitic action.

THE WEST INDIES.

A Scheme to Get President Grant to Declare in Favor of the Annexation of St. Domingo.

Washington telegram to the N. Y. Post.

A new movement is on foot here, which, if successful, will materially strengthen the Cuban cause. Prominent Americans are endeavoring to induce the President to take some step or make a declaration showing his approval of the plan of annexing the Island of St. Domingo to the United States, and that he is in sympathy with any movement which has this object in view. This would be merely an open declaration, on the part of the President, of what he does not hesitate to admit in private conversation, and to a certain extent an official announcement of these views. When this is done, it is claimed by those who are urging this cause, that President Baez, of St. Domingo, will at once reorganize the belligerency of the Cubans, and extend such aid as will insure their success in obtaining their independence. As the island of St. Domingo is but a few hours' sail from Eastern Cuba, where the insurrection is strongest, this would give the insurgents a strong point from which to ship munitions of war, and commit depredations upon Spanish commerce with small vessels which could run out of and into the harbors at pleasure. This plan, it seems, was proposed several days ago, but kept secret for the fear that it would be frustrated. Whether it is successful or not, persons well informed as to Cuban movements assert with great confidence that St. Domingo will soon recognize the Cubans as belligerents.

Trouble Ahead.

It is thought that the infamous proclamation issued on the 4th of April by Count Valmaseda, the Spanish commander in the Eastern Department of Cuba, will, if carried out, lead to trouble between Spain and the United States. It provides that every man from the age of fifteen and upward who may be found absent from his home, and cannot give a justifiable reason for having so absented himself, will be shot. The proclamation is regarded in official circles here as one of the most infamous ever issued by a commander having any pretensions to civilization. As there are many American citizens in that part of Cuba, it is feared that an indiscriminate execution of the proclamation may result in the shooting of some of them. Should any American citizen be shot under this decree, our Government will be prompt in punishing the outrage, and it is understood that instructions to this effect have been sent Admiral Hoff since the proclamation was issued.—*Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.*

—In Buffalo a bogus health inspector orders premises cleaned, and shortly after a confederate appears to do the work at "reasonable rates."

—On the 14th of September next an Industrial Exhibition will be opened in San Francisco. The Celestials as well as all terrestrials are invited to help.

—A Western somnambulist walked from a second story window, gashed his face terribly, and next morning was found standing by the wall still asleep.

—A Southern Yankee has constructed a safe so that the application of chisel or drill will explode a magazine and at once blow a thief into the next world.

—An Indiana correspondent says that the connubial coalitions in his vicinity the past year have been mostly second-hand, and that they lack the desirable quality of adhesiveness.

—A Scotch college awards prizes for "best reading of Scripture."

—Professor Tenney, of Williams, delivered half a dozen courses of lectures in Illinois the past season.

—President Chadbourne will withdraw from the Wisconsin University at the close of the present term.

—The acceptance of the Harvard challenge by the Oxford crew creates excitement among boating collegians.

—Bates College, at Lewiston, Me., will have its commencement June 30, when seven students will graduate.

A STRANGE STORY.

The Reported Plans of Prim and Dulce.

The Washington *Star*, in its issue of yesterday afternoon, says:—

"Private advices from Cuba received here make the strange statement that the revolution was informally planned by Dulce and Prim, who hoped to shake the rule of Queen Isabella in Cuba, and then to revolutionize the mother country, but Spain unexpectedly took the initiative, and now the very generals who desired to make Cuba free are endeavoring to retain the island as a colony of the new Spanish Government. The Cubans were not willing to be transferred from colonists of a monarchy to the same position under a republic, and they therefore determined to continue the warfare. The Spanish authorities, it is said, will make a determined effort to hold Puerto Principe and Neuvitas and the railroad between these places. Communication must be kept open, it is said, between the coast and the interior, or the Spanish will be hemmed in at Puerto Principe. Numbers of murders are reported of persons who availed themselves of the amnesty, they having been shot by the outposts of the patriots. Several parties have been taken from the jail at Puerto Principe and shot by order of General Dulce's chief of staff. Large sums of money have been offered to prominent leaders of the rebellion if they would leave the island. The Spaniards are doing everything in their power to prevent the recognition of the insurgents by the United States."

MAD.

Sad Case of Hydrophobia—A Lady the Victim—The Virtues of the Madstone to be Tested.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday contains the following:—

Two weeks ago yesterday, Mrs. S. E. M., who lives at No. — Blank street, was playing with a little pet dog, only three months old. While thus engaged, two children came in from a neighbor's house, and taking them on the sofa, she transferred to them her attentions. As a servant, who was in the room, expresses it, "the dog became apparently jealous of the children, and in revenge bit Mrs. M——." His teeth made two little scratches, one near the thumb, the other on the wrist, such scratches as might be produced by a pin, the blood flowing from neither. Immediately after inflicting the wounds the dog ran directly from the room, was chased upstairs, where he leaped upon the bed, caught the pillows between his teeth, shook them violently, biting them meantime, then rushed like a wild thing from the house and into the yard, where he was killed. Mrs. M. paid apparently but little attention to the two trifling scratches. At any rate, it was not till evening, seven or eight hours after, that she called on Dr. Pulte, and had the little matter attended to. The doctor cauterized her wounds with nitrate of silver, and in this treatment he has persevered. Mrs. M. has continued to attend to her little home duties, bestowing no attention and no thought to the matter. She has occasionally felt a slight sickness at the stomach, and it has been noticed that her appetite was somewhat irregular. The doctor appears to have been more concerned about the matter, and has on more than one occasion expressed his fears of a fatal result to members of the family. Such fears, both on the part of the doctor and friends, had the effect of causing Mrs. M. to determine to pay a visit to Mrs. Wormsley, a lady who resides at Cleves, and who is said to own a madstone. The visit was to be made on Saturday, but when Saturday afternoon came, a drizzling shower prevented the trip. Yesterday noon two ladies were about concluding a call on Mrs. M. Their hats were on, and they had already risen to take their leave. At that moment, they say, Mrs. M.'s eyes suddenly became filled with a wild glare, her limbs stiffened, from her mouth issued the terrible evidence of hydrophobia, and with a wild scream she cried that the dog was near her. There is little need to follow the awful scene that ensued; no need to picture the horror-stricken family, the hasty cry for help, the moments that passed before that help came, each moment seeming a century, the fearful helplessness that overpowered every one who thought to bring aid, the utter ignorance of the remedies. In that terrible moment it was resolved to seek at once for the madstone, for where else to turn no one knew. Messengers were at once despatched for Mrs. Wormsley, and late last night the stone was brought. During the intervening hours the awful spasms which are the concomitants of hydrophobia continued, their fury lasting from three to ten minutes, when they would release their hold. The physicians in attendance began to despair of the case, and all hope seemed to be lost. About 11 o'clock the little stone was applied, and when our reporter visited the house, about midnight, the lady was more quiet. During the hour but a single spasm had occurred, and that not of such violence as had characterized the previous attacks. Our reporter was allowed to enter the room where the patient was lying. Four persons were present, three ladies and a gentleman. One of the ladies was holding the patient's hand in her own, and on the back of the hand the stone was clinging. In color it looked like a California diamond. Its form was oval, its length about an inch, and its breadth half an inch. In its healing virtue Mrs. Wormsley and her son, who were present, were putting great faith, telling of strange cures it had already performed. We had been examining the stone for a few minutes, when suddenly the patient raised her eyes and saw bending over her the face of a stranger. With a scream that thrilled the heart, making the blood run cold with horror, she leaped from the bed, and, amid sobs and cries, shouted her fear of the pursuing dog. We left the room at once, and she speedily became more quiet, and when we departed from the house was again breathing regularly, and was free from all delirium. How this awful case may terminate we cannot, of course, tell. Should the stone prove efficacious in the case, it will be yet, we are told, two or three days before it has performed its full offices. In the terrible uncertainty and anxiety, it is yet comforting and assuring to know that Mrs. Wormsley professes unbounded faith in its success.

The Bible Society in New Jersey.

From the annual report of Dr. Sheldon, who has these interests in charge for New Jersey and Delaware, we gather the following summary of Bible Society affairs in New Jersey during the year just closed:—There are in the State twenty-one County Bible Societies, with twelve lesser affiliated associations, all of which have celebrated their anniversaries with well-sustained interest, and prosecuted their appropriate work with commendable vigor. At the several county towns, and other central points, Bibles are kept on deposit for sale at simple cost, and for gratuitous distribution among the poor, as well as the supply of Sunday Schools and various public institutions. For these uses 19,987 volumes have been introduced into the State. Twelve distributors have been employed during the whole or a part of the year, who have visited 27,572 families, embracing 137,875 persons, and furnished copies of the Scriptures to 2537 destitute families, embracing 12,685 persons. More than 315 Missionary and other Sunday Schools have been supplied with these important textbooks. The volumes in large numbers have been placed in hotels, almshouses, the County and State Prisons, the Reform School at Jamesburg, and among the transient population, including sailors, boatmen, and mule-drivers on our canals, and others. The net receipts, or amount forwarded to the American Bible Society in New York, are $28,348·05. If to this be added home expenses for freight, depositories and colportage, the gross receipts are about $33,348·05, being a considerable advance on the previous year.

—Professor Winlock, of Harvard, is to make complete observations of the total eclipse of the sun, August 7, at Shelbyville, Ky.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Burning of Pyle & Co.'s Silk Mill, in Paterson, New Jersey—Tenements Destroyed—Loss Half a Million.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning publishes the following:—

A great conflagration occurred yesterday afternoon in the manufacturing district of Paterson, N. J., near the locomotive works. The fire broke out at 1 o'clock P. M., in the waste house of Michael Morris, on Jersey street, near the Murray silk mill. The building was nearly filled with cotton refuse, which ignited spontaneously. The flames communicated to a frame building in process of erection. The section of the Murray mill occupied by Day & Co., silk manufacturers, was next destroyed, and the floors occupied by John Pyle were speedily burned, the walls falling in with a terrible crash.'

Only by the greatest efforts of the firemen and the hands turned out by the various mills were the pattern and tender shops of the Danforth Locomotive Works saved. Eight tenement-houses on Jersey street and in its rear were completely destroyed. On Slater street six tenements were burned. The burning cinders set fire to the roofs of many houses in the vicinity, even so far as Grand street near Marshall street, a half-mile distant, and to dwellings in the vicinity of the Gas Works, still further off. The Murray Mill, owned by John Pyle & Co. (John Pyle being Mayor of Paterson and the well-known "Father of the Paterson Silk Manufacture"), was 200 feet long by 75 wide, and three stories high, a story sided with glass having been added a year ago.

It contained 3256 raw silk winding spindles, 476 soft silk winders, 192 soft finishers, 1024 cleaning spindles, 400 sellers, 6555 spinning spindles, 952 doublers, 25 spoolers, and 20 broad-silk looms, the latter recently introduced from the stock of the velvet mill. The mill was famous in the campaign of '56 as a public meeting house of the Republicans. Mr. Pyle was preparing to engage extensively in the weaving of broad silks with "spun" woofs. The loss of Pyle & Co. is computed at $300,000, with no insurance. Day & Co's loss is $50,000, of which $5000 is insured. The loss of Michael Morris is $20,000, mostly insured. Great indignation is expressed against Mr. Morris, for maintaining a dangerous waste-hovel in the heart of the most valuable manufacturing district, in the midst of so many tenement-houses. The dwelling-house of Mrs. McFarland, occupied by two families, was burned. Loss, $2500; not insured. Four houses owned by Michael Morris, and occupied by 15 families, are included in his loss of $20,000, and are probably fully insured. Mr. McKerwen's house, occupied by three families, was burned. Loss, $3000. Eight houses in all were destroyed on Jersey street, and a half-dozen others damaged. Six houses on Slater street were burned out, only the frames remaining. The value of these houses would average $2500 each, and because of the waste-house could not be insured. By this fire $500,000 worth of property was destroyed, eighty families turned into the streets, and 350 employes rendered idle. All the raw silk in Mr. Pyle's mill was saved. Great praise is given to the night police, who turned out as volunteers, and to the firemen, for saving the whole district from ruin. Mr. Pyle, it is said, remarked in the morning that the waste-house would burn them all out some day, and he went to New York to obtain insurance. When he returned in the afternoon, the result of thirty years' labor was in ashes. Several accidents occurred to the firemen, two sustaining leg fractures. Many of the poor families lost all their household goods. Dexter, Lambert & Co. offered the spare room of their silk mill to the suffering manufacturers for temporary storage.

POISONED.

Five Children Eat Belladonna.

Says the Pittsburg *Chronicle* of last evening:—One of the most distressing cases of accidental poisoning that it has recently been our duty to record is detailed below. Five children, three of them the children of Mr. George N. Miller, formerly Superintendent of the Allegheny Water Works, and two the children of Mrs. Schwartzwelder, are the victims; and one of them, George Grant Miller, a little boy four years and five months old, died yestereay morning at the home of his parents, No. 97 Water street. On Saturday morning, it appears, the five children were playing together in the yard attached to the house. The yard also belonged to several other houses. One of the children picked up what he supposed to be a piece of licorice, and which he divided among his playmates. A short time after eating the stuff the children came into the house, when Mrs. Miller, observing something peculiar in their actions, questioned them and discovered the finding of the supposed licorice. From their appearance the lady concluded something was wrong, which was confirmed in a few minutes by one of the children, little Georgie, suddenly falling to the floor in convulsions. As quickly as possible physicians were sent for, and in response Drs. Mahon and Rankin came to the house. They at once, from the symptoms, pronounced it a case of poisoning, and administered every available remedy, but without affording any relief to the principal sufferer. He lay from the time of calling in the physicians—about noon Saturday—until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, all the time unconscious and working in spasms until death came to his relief. The other children revived somewhat under medical treatment, and yesterday were considered out of danger. One of them handed to the physician a small piece of the stuff which had been eaten, and which, upon examination, proved to be belladonna, one of the most virulent poisons. Subsequently another small piece of the stuff was picked up in the yard at the place where the children had been playing. Coroner Clawson was notified of the sad occurrence and empanelled a jury yesterday morning, but adjourned the inquest until 8 o'clock this evening.

THE DEAD.

Remains of Confederate Soldiers Unearthed—Twenty Acres of Human Bodies.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Monday.

While our ladies are mounding and decorating the graves in Oakwood, and while the massive stone monument to the memory of those who lie in Hollywood is gradually approaching completion, it is distressing to hear of the neglect of the bones of those who are buried where they fell—on the hillsides and valleys in other parts of the State. The reports that reach us of the sacrilegious conduct of many Virginia farmers are so shocking that we hesitate to give them credence, although our duty as journalists requires us to lay them before our readers. A few weeks ago we published an account of the state of affairs at Fort Harrison, which subsequent investigation proves too true. Now comes a most harrowing story from Malvern Hill, where so many of our best and bravest with their last drops of blood sealed their devotion to the Southern cause. On the northwest side of the fort a most terrible scene presents itself. Thousands of Confederate soldiers having been buried where they fell, twenty acres or more have just been ploughed up by the owner of the field, and the ploughshare turned to the surface all the skeletons. Over the whole tract the bones are strewn in profusion, and grinning skulls stare the visitors in the face on every hand. When the farmer was questioned, he said the land was now the richest piece he had, and, in justification of the sacrilegious act, stated that "he didn't put 'em there, nohow." The writer learned afterwards that the bones had been taken away by the cart-load and sold to fertilizing mills in Richmond. Two humane men, too poor to do anything else, came one day we were there and attempted to burn some of the bones to prevent the wretches from carting them off.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Explosion of a Tug in New York Harbor—Three Men Fatally Injured—An Unfortunate Actress.

Affairs in the Pennsylvania Mining District—The Miners Determined to Hold Out.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Importation and Exportation of Treasure.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The steamer Cimbria, sailing for Hamburg this morning, takes out in specie $112,000.

The steamer West Philadelphia, from Brest, arrived here this morning, bringing 765,000 francs in treasure.

Explosion of a Steam-tug—Three Men Blown into the Air—Fatal Injuries.

Early this morning a steam-tug named the Joseph Barker exploded her boiler in the New York harbor, near Governor's Island. Three of the deck hands employed upon her were blown high into the air by the force of the explosion, but were finally rescued from the water. They were all badly injured by scalding, and two of them cannot possibly recover. The steamer is a perfect wreck.

Fisk's Enterprise—He Takes Advantage of the New Pacific Railway.

Fisk has leased one of the finest offices in San Francisco, California, for a general ticket office for the Erie road, and he has sent out six picked men to take charge. His purpose is to immediately commence the sale of through tickets from California to New York, Philadelphia, and Boston over the Erie road and connections. The officers of the companies that control the road have a temporary understanding that the fare from New York to San Francisco should be for second-class passage seventy-five dollars, and for first-class one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Unfortunate Miss Bailey.

BUFFALO, May 11.—Miss H. E. Bailey, while personating "Juliet," at the Academy of Music last evening, accidentally caught her dagger in the folds of her dress, penetrating below the left breast, striking a rib and breaking off the point of the dagger. The wound is serious but not dangerous. A probe has failed to reach the piece.

FROM THE MINING DISTRICT.

The Strike of the Miners—The Situation—The Workmen to Hold Out.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 11.—But little in addition to yesterday's despatches has been learned concerning the strike at the coal mines. The miners in Wyoming region, at latest advices, were still at work, but considerable discussion as to the propriety of striking was going on. A committee of Hazleton strikers left that place yesterday afternoon for the Wyoming mines, for the purpose of inducing workmen engaged there to stop work. Summit Hill, Nesquehoning, and Hazleton mines, with the exception of those engaged in Sharp, Wess & Co.'s mine, went out yesterday. They are holding meetings for the purpose of inducing or compelling other miners to join in the strike. So far as can be ascertained, nothing has been done by the companies towards effecting a compromise or acceding to the demands of the disaffected workmen. It is thought that they will hold out for a long time, and accept nothing less than the increase now demanded, which is about fifteen per cent. The strike will no doubt become general.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Movements—Doings of Cuban Sympathizers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—The Republicans of Cumberland, Md., elected yesterday their Mayor, Lloyd Lowe, by ninety-four majority, and two Councilmen. This is a gain of three hundred since last fall, when the Democrats carried the entire ticket. The Democrats of Baltimore seem much dissatisfied, and are splitting among themselves. The Colored Republican Convention last night appointed delegates to the State Convention on the 1st of June.

Cuban sympathizers here are growing more active, and it is believed a secret movement is on foot to aid the patriots.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Lull is detached from the Naval Academy on June 8, and ordered to be ready for duty on the Lancaster. First Assistant Engineer Henry L. Snyder and Second Assistant John Borthwick are ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Paymaster J. B. Rittenhouse will relieve Paymaster Watmough from duty as inspector of provisions, etc., at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on July 1.

Lieutenant M. B. Buford has been placed on waiting orders.

The Prohibitory Law.

BOSTON, May 11.—In anticipation of the proposed prohibitory law and a metropolitan police, the liquor dealers have formed an association under the title of the "Massachusetts Protective Union of Hotel Keepers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in Wine and Spirits," and have voted to raise $100,000 to be expended for the best interests of the association.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 11—A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛, and for account, 92⅞. United States Five-twenties firm at 79. Railways steady; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—A. M.—Cotton opens dull; uplands, 11⅝@11¾d.; Orleans, 11⅞@11⅞d. Sales to-day estimated at 6000 bales.

LONDON, May 11—A. M.—Sugar firm both on the spot and afloat. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £31.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 11—P. M.—5-20s easier at 78⅝. Railways steady. Erie, 20.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—P. M.—Red Wheat, 8s. 9d. Corn, 28s. 9d. for new. Provisions dull; Lard, 68s. Spirits of Petroleum, 8d. ⅌ gallon.

Cotton at Havre afloat, 138⅞f.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—2 P. M.—Cotton dull. Yarns and fabrics are dull at Manchester.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Army Officers Designated to Act as Indian Agents—More Tribulation About the Eight-Hour Law.

Discouraging Government Advices from Cuba—A Suspicious Purchase of War Material.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Eight Hour Law.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Leading men of both houses of Congress called President Grant's attention to-day to the difficulty about the eight hour law, and urged upon him some arrangement by which the law of Congress could be carried out in the spirit in which it was passed. General Banks had a long interview to-day at the Navy Department about it, and stated that there could be no doubt of what was intended by Congress, and that at the next session the law, if necessary, would be made more explicit. The Navy Department authorities reply that possibly Congress did mean what is claimed, but they cannot go back of the law as it stands, nor can they disregard the opinion of the law officer of the Government, the Attorney General.

Discouraging Advices from Cuba.

Information has been received here to-day by the Government, from a source which, it is claimed, leaves little room for doubt that the Cuban insurgents are not making any headway, that the Spanish army will, in a very short time, put an end to the insurrection, and that nothing remains of the Cuban forces but detached parties acting as guerillas. As soon as the Spaniards can come up with these, the whole matter will be at an end.

This, it is said, is not the Spanish side of the story, but the statement of the agents of our own Government in Cuba, who have been close observers of the whole movement.

Suspicious Purchases of War Material.

Under the recent order of the President, allowing parties who choose to purchase war material from our Government, application has been made within a few days to buy cannon and ammunition to a considerable extent. As no questions are asked, it is not known what the war material proposed to be purchased is for.

Army Officers to Act as Indian Agents.

The following order has just been issued:—

GENERAL ORDERS No. 49.—Headquarters of the Army—Adjutant-General's Office, Washington May 7, 1869.—By orders received from the War Department, the following named officers, left out of their regimental organizations by the consolidation of the infantry regiments, are, under and by authority of an act of Congress organizing the Indian Department, approved June 30, 1834, hereby detailed to execute the duties of Indian superintendents and agents, and immediately on receiving notice of this order will report by letter from their places of residence to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. E. S. Parker, Washington, D. C., for assignments to duty and for instructions. Should vacancies occur entitling them to promotion in the regular army during their term of service on such Indian duty, they shall receive promotion the same as though on ordinary detached military duty, viz.:—

Superintendents—Colonel De L. Floyd Jones, U. S. A.

Brevet Colonel George L. Andrews, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

Brevet Major-General John B. McIntosh, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

Brevet Colonel H. D. Nelson, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward McK. Hudson, Major U. S. A.

Major Henry Douglass, U. S. A.

Brevet Colonel Samuel Ross, Major U. S. A.

Brevet Colonel J. E. Tourtellotte, Captain U. S. A.

Agents—Brevet Major T. Teneyck, Captain U. S. A.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Caleb H. Carlton, Captain U. S. A.

Brevet Major James W. Long, Captain U. S. A.

Captain E. R. Ames, U. S. A.

Brevet Major William H. Smyth, Captain U. S. A.

Brevet Major William R. Lowe, Captain U. S. A.

Brevet Major George M. Randall, Captain U. S. A.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Higbee, Captain U. S. A.

Captain William J. Broatch, U. S. A.

Brevet-Major J. M. Craig, Captain U. S. A.

Captain J. H. Patterson, U. S. A.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Hartwell, Captain U. S. A.

Brevet Major Charles J. Wilson, Captain U. S. A.

Captain De Witt C. Poole, U. S. A.

Captain F. T. Bennett, U. S. A.

Captain Walter Clifford, U. S. A.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Warren, Captain U. S. A.

Captain George T. Olmstead, Jr., U. S. A.

Brevet Major James Jackson, Captain U. S. A.

Captain David Parkinson, U. S. A.

Brevet Captain J. J. S. Hassler, First Lieutenant U. S. A.

First Lieutenant J. H. Pursell, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant John R. Bothwell, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant George W. Graffam, U. S. A.

Brevet Captain William W. Mitchell, First Lieutenant U. S. A.

Brevet Captain J. H. Hays, First Lieutenant U. S. A.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, First Lieutenant U. S. A.

First Lieutenant F. A. Battey, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant William H. Danielson, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant George H. Zeigler, U. S. A.

Brevet Captain G. D. Hill, First Lieutenant U. S. A.

First Lieutenant J. L. Spalding, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Josiah S. Styles, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant J. M. Smith, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Jesse M. Lee, U. S. A.

Brevet Captain William R. Maize, First Lieutenant U. S. A.

Brevet Major A. S. Galbreath, First Lieutenant U. S. A.

Brevet Major L. H. Hay, First Lieutenant U. S. A.

Brevet Captain A. S. B. Keyes, First Lieutenant U. S. A.

First Lieutenant William W. Parry, U. S. A.

Brevet Major Joseph K. Byers, First Lieut. U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Wm. B. Pease, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Jacob W. Keeler, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant William W. Fleming, U. S. A.

Brevet Captain E. M. Camp, First Lieut. U. S. A.

First Lieutenant G. E. Ford, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant William P. Johnson, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Drew, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Joseph M. Kennedy, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant William H. Boyle, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant C. L. Cooper, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant Frank D. Garrety, U. S. A.

Brevet Captain William H. French, Jr., First Lieutenant U. S. A.

First Lieutenant A. G. Hennissee, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant J. A. Manley, U. S. A.

Brevet Captain David A. Griffith, First Lieutenant U. S. A.

Brevet Major William H. Hugo, First Lieutenant U. S. A.

First Lieutenant John Carland, U. S. A.

First Lieutenant J. B. Hanson, U. S. A.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Arrest of a Murderer.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, May 11.—George McVetry, the alleged murderer of Louis Bensch, at the New Britain House, in this city, on Sunday night last, was arrested about noon to-day. He was found secreted in the basement of a building nearly opposite the scene of the murder.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 11.—The following circular has been issued from the School Department:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, HARRISBURG, May 10, 1869.—Notice is hereby given that the arrangements adopted with reference to the examination of the graduating classes at the several State Normal Schools for the present year are as follows:—

KUTZTOWN.

The examination will commence on Tuesday, May 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Board of Examiners will consist of Principals Cooper, Carver, and Ermentrout, the State Superintendent or deputy, and the county superintendents of the counties of Berks, Schuylkill, and Lehigh.

MANSFIELD.

The examination will commence on Wednesday, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Board of Examiners will consist of Principals Brooks, Ermentrout, and Allen, the State Superintendent, or deputy, and the county superintendents of the counties of Tioga, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, and Lycoming.

EDINBORO.

The examination will commence on Monday, June 7, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Board of Examiners will consist of Principals Allen, Brooks, and Cooper, the State Superintendent or deputy, and the county superintendents of the counties of Erie, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, and Crawford.

MILLERSVILLE.

The examination will commence on Tuesday, July 6, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Board of Examiners will consist of Principals Ermentrout, Allen, Carver, and Brooks, the State Superintendent or deputy, and the county superintendents of the counties of Lancaster, York, and Lebanon.

BLOOMSBURG.

The commencement exercises will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th of June. There will be no class to graduate this year.

The principals of the Normal Schools understand that it is imperative that they should attend the examinations to which they have been appointed, and it is expected that the County Superintendents designated will make every effort to comply with the law that makes their attendance a part of their official duties.

J. W. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent Common Schools.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	181½	West. Union Tel.	43½
N. Y. and Erie R.	29¾	Cleve. and Toledo R.	107
Ph. and Rea. R.	96	Toledo and Wabash.	74
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	107⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	78
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86½
Chi. and N. W. com.	89⅝	Adams Express.	60¾
Chi. and W. W. pref.	102½	Wells, Fargo.	35
Chi. and R. I. R.	132	United States.	62½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	155	Tennessee 6s, new.	66¾
Pacific Mail Steam.	91¾	Gold.	138⅛

Market steady.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Cotton dull; 200 bales sold. Flour firmer, and 5@10c. higher; 900 barrels sold; State, $5·80@6·85; Western, $5·75@8; Southern, $6·65@12; California, $6·75@9·75. Wheat firmer and 1@2c. higher; No. 2 at $1·49; white California, $1·70; white Michigan, $1·90. Corn dull, and declined 1@2c.; sales 34,000 bushels mixed Western at 83@85c. for new, and 86c. for old. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess $31. Lard dull; steam rendered, 17⅞@18⅛c. Whisky dull at 96½.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Stocks firm. Gold, 138⅛; Exchange, 9½. 5-20s, 1862, 119¼; do. 1864, 115⅞; do. 1865, 116⅞; new, 117⅛; do. 1867, 117⅛; 10-40s, 108⅞; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 88⅛; Canton Company, 61½; New York Central, 181¾; Reading, 95⅝; Hudson River, 157⅞; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 106⅜; Illinois Central, 145⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 106⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 131; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 154⅛.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Cotton dull and nominal at 28c. Flour dull and irregular, and not sufficient market to establish quotations. Wheat dull; sales of good to prime valley red at $1·80@2·05. Corn dull; prime white, 81@82c.; yellow, 83@84c. Oats dull at 76@79c. for heavy, and 73@75c. for light. Rye—nothing doing. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce at 98c.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The completion of the Pacific Railway and the proposition to begin paying off the national debt were, as might have been expected, the occasion of a very buoyant feeling in the street to-day. However largely discounted the former enterprise has been in the course of railway stocks during the past few months, the actual completion of the great work could not happen without giving one more impulse to the railway interest, which has received unusual prominence as a source of investment.

"The speculative feeling was assisted by the easier state of the money market, which was the natural sequence of the Saturday bank statement. In the Government room the rate was six and seven per cent., but on miscellaneous collaterals the full legal figure was exacted. Commercial paper felt the easier condition of the banks, and the extreme quotation for prime endorsed notes, for periods from sixty days to four months, was seven to nine per cent., with less paper offering and a better inquiry on the part of buyers.

"The determination of Secretary Boutwell to put in operation the Sinking Fund act was productive of still further animation in the Government market and a large advance in quotations. The importance with which this step is viewed in Europe is shown in the quick response at the London Exchange, where five-twenties opened this morning at 78¾. Afterwards there was a decline to 78⅝, but the closing price was 78¾. The home market was comparatively insensible to these changes, but remained steady at prices within the range given in the following, which were the closing street quotations:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 119¼@119⅜; do., coupon, 119⅝@119⅞; 5-20s, registered, 115@115½; do. do., coupon, 1862, 119⅝@119⅞; do. do., coupon, 115⅞@115⅞; do. do., coupon, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 117⅛@117¼; do. do., coupon, 1867, 117⅛@117¼; do. do., coupon, 1868, 117⅛@117¼; do., 10-40s, registered, 108@108⅛; do. do., coupon, 108⅞@109; currency bonds, 106⅛@106⅜.

"Gold closely responded to the foreign quotation for bonds, selling as low as 137 at the opening of the Gold Room. The dealers in gold would like official information as to the intentions of the Treasury with reference to the purchase of bonds. Will the gold sales be continued, or will the purchase of bonds be considered the equivalent thereof? In one case two millions of the metal will find its way to the market every week if the purchase is not made with currency. The recent advance induced a great many short sales, as shown by the better demand for cash gold, the carrying rate for which ranged from eight down to one per cent., with an exceptional transaction at flat.

"Foreign exchange was dull and weak, although some of the prime bankers were unwilling to draw at less than 109½ for sixty days sterling. The range of rates was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108½@108⅞; good to prime bankers', 108⅞@109¼; short sight, 109⅞@110; Paris, sixty days, 5·21¼@5·16¼; short sight, 5·15@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·21¼@5·16¼; Switzerland, 5·21¼@5·16¼; Hamburg, 35½@35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅛@40⅜; Frankfort, 40⅛@40⅜; Bremen, 78@78¼; Prussian thalers, 70⅜@71¼."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.

This morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Droll was called for trial. The prisoner, a German of middle age, a mild countenance and respectable general appearance, and represented by Charles W Plofinner and Edgar M. Chipman, Esqs., is charged with the murder of Caspar Weis on the 6th of March last, at a brewery Thirty-first and Jefferson streets.

At the close of our report counsel were engaged in the selection of a jury.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

James A. Clay, Administrator of Robert P. King, vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, garnishees of John H. Curtis. An attachment execution. Verdict for plaintiff $500.

John W. Everman & Co. vs. Clement L. Hughes. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Jeremiah Rhoads vs. George H. Beaumont. An action of ejectment to try the title of real estate. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pierce.

In the divorce case of Angier vs. Angier, before reported, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the libellant.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Man has really succeeded in turning the energies of nature, bending them to his own will, turning them aside from their own course and compelling them to subserve the general purposes of human life. All around us are the traces of this glorious and successful struggle. Indeed it seems as if there were nothing man feared to attempt. The invasions of the sea are repelled and whole provinces rescued from its grasp, mountains are cut through and turned into level roads. The course of trade, the extent of commerce, and many similar circumstances, determined of old by the existence of rivers, or the facility of navigation, now find their determining cause not so much in these physical peculiarities as in the skill and energy of man. Formerly the richest countries were those in which nature was most bountiful; now the richest countries are those in which man is most active. For in our age of the world, if nature is parsimonious, we know how to compensate her deficiencies. If a country is difficult to traverse, our engineers can remedy the evil; and so marked is this tendency to impair the authority of the natural phenomena, that it is seen even in the distribution of the people. It may be said, without the slightest exaggeration, that every new railroad which is laid down and every fresh steamer which crosses the Channel are additional guarantees for the preservation of that long and unbroken peace which, during more than forty years, has knit together the fortunes and the interests of two of the most civilized nations on the earth." These are the words of one of the most profound of modern historical scholars—we mean Henry Thomas Buckle—and they are intended to apply specially to European civilization, and to the bonds it has wrought between two ancient rivals. But the event of to-day gives them a new significance and a wider meaning than their thoughtful author imagined.

At 3·05 P. M. yesterday the last rail was laid on the great national railway that unites the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and marks the crowning triumph over the continent that the Puritan and the cavalier Cntered three centuties ago. Its progress has been marred by many misfortunes and many results of human imperfections. We have done, we trust, our full share towards deploring the one and fixing the stigma of public reprobation upon the other. But to-day we have only room for words of praise. In the glory of the final triumph we gladly put behind us for the moment the memories of the blunders and crimes by the way. The day that marks the completion of a railroad line in working order across the continent, and gives us the power of passing in but a trifle over a week from New York to San Francisco, is a day that should suggest only honor to the companies that have wrought this marvellous achievement.

We remember how long and how vainly we looked for men to undertake this work. We remember how science demonstrated its perils, experience maintained its impracticability, capital shrank from its gigantic cost and uncertain returns. At last the gentlemen who subsequently became the corporators of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads stepped forward. When Congress hesitated, they begged, argued, lobbied, till they secured charters. When Wall street sneered and preferred copper mines and corners in Erie, they furnished the capital. When the great money centres of the world, and the great governments of the world, believed that this nation was drifting helplessly into disruption and anarchy, their sublime faith in its future enabled them to prosecute, in the midst of war, an undertaking mightier than any other country, in its peaceful prime, had ever essayed. Through embarrassment and distrust at home as to the national future, through natural obstacles that had hitherto been regarded almost insuperable, through frontier hostilities and the barrenness of the great plains and the desolation of the mountains, they have steadily held their way. Yesterday witnessed their final triumph achieved years before the limit granted by their charters. We would not take one leaflet from their manfully won laurels. What we have said in the past of their conduct we have said. To-day we recall only their services, their bravery in the midst of danger, their confidence in the midst of discouragement, the wonderful energy they displayed, the risks they took, and the great triumph they have won.

For this triumph seems to us an epoch, not below, in its national significance, the Declaration of Independence, the emacipation of the slaves, or the acquisition of California. It marks the crowning success won in reducing the continent on whose wilderness our forefathers entered to the uses of civilized man. It constitutes the definite bond and material guarantee for the perpetuity of an ocean-bound Union. It is the symbol of that now certain future in which the English-speaking race inhabiting this "New World" shall become the most gigantic and powerful nation known in the world's history. It gives direction to the great currents of population, shapes the course of trade for a large part of both hemispheres, promotes peace and the spread of the civilizing arts, and becomes thus an event not merely in the annals of our growth to national greatness, but in the history of progress in human civilization.

CUBA AND THE FILIBUSTERS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Several weeks have elapsed since our special correspondents in Cuba announced that it was slack tide with the revolutionists; and this fact has recently been communicated to the Government by Admiral Hoff, who states, in his official report from Havana, that neither party seems to be doing much just now. Coincident with this state of affairs, the Cuban Junta in this city made public a few days since an urgent appeal to that body from the insurgent Generals Marmol and Figueredo to send them arms and ammunition; and the tenor of all our advices from Cuba is uniform in the statement that the revolutionists are sadly deficient in these essentials. At the present moment the partisans of Cuba are making great exertions in this country to send to their friends in Cuba these necessary supplies, and the agents of the Spanish Government in this city are equally active in its behalf in forwarding similar material. The only difference between the two consists in the fact that one side does its work silently but efficiently, while the other endeavors to do its labor with a great show of results and a parade of movement, after the style of the old filibuster days of Lopez and Quitman.

But there is no similarity whatever between the two movements or between the aims and results of the respective agitators and leaders. The position of the Cuban question of to-day and the means available for its triumph are widely distinct from those that attended the same question in 1850. Even the attitude and principles of the combatants are changed, as will be seen by a very cursory but exact review of the history of the Cuban question. The aspiration for a free government among the people of Cuba is coincident in its inception with the revolutionary struggles of the Spanish colonies of the continent. It first took form soon after the restoration of absolute government in Spain by the Duke d'Angouleme, with a French army of one hundred thousand men, in 1823. At that period a conspiracy, which ramified from Mexico under the name of the "Black Eagle," gave the Spanish authorities much uneasiness. This was followed by another, called the "Sons of Bolivar," connected with the projected invasion of Cuba by General Bolivar. The invasion scheme was defeated by the attitude President Adams took against it, and the secret societies were effectively suppressed by the judicious policy, combining firmness with moderation, pursued by Captain-General Vives.

From this time the Cuban question slept until 1848, when it was resuscitated by Lopez. At this period an abolition party had been developed in Spain, which gave life to the desire for separation among the great slaveholding and agricultural interests. Lopez was executed in 1851, and the Cuban agitators sought Quitman as a leader. The advent of Pezuela as Captain-General of the island, with directions to prepare the country for the abolition of slavery, so alarmed the wealthy and planting interests that they embraced the cause of independence with great fervor, and the coffers of the Cuban Junta of 1852-3 received abundant supplies of money. The Spanish Government, alarmed at the portentous growth of the Quitman movement, changed its policy, and the filibuster attempt subsided. All through these agitations peace reigned in the island, excepting two short periods of a few days each, when Lopez made his descents, and the plan of revolution rested entirely upon a proposed invasion by an organized body of armed men, the leaders of which looked for assistance from the people when it should be seen that protection could be afforded to those who joined the movement.

The revolution which now rages in Cuba is of an entirely different character. It has been the people who have moved first, and the wealthy class, particularly in the western or sugar-producing district, has not sided with them. In the eastern and central portion of the island, where the slaveholding interest is comparatively small, all classes have embraced the revolution. Freedom has been proclaimed for the slave, and hatred to the Spaniard is the burning motive in every Cuban breast. But the people are poor, and as the wealthy classes of the west took no part in preparation and have not since made remittances as they did in 1852-3 to the junta in this country, the resources of the revolutionary agents here are small. Nor are their needs the same as were those of 1853. Then a strong force was needed as a nucleus for the revolutionary movement, and the army of Quitman presented many of the brightest names of our army of that day, with thousands of organized followers. To-day the revolution has its thousands of men in the field, but is sadly wanting in arms, munitions, and leaders skilled in the art of war.

These causes have made the change which is seen in the Cuban movements of the present day. There is no opening for the thousands of armed filibusters of the past. To send men to Cuba would be waste; for it consumes the available means which should be expended in arms, and thus diminishes the supply of these. Such numbers only as are sufficient for easy and successful landing of munitions are all that the case requires and the means of the present junta will warrant. It is for this reason that we see no prominent military names now connected with Cuban affairs and with such small ventures as those that leave our shores. But these very facts make the movement more worthy of our sympathy and support. The revolution is truly a popular movement in Cuba, and not a filibuster movement outside of it. The call for arms and not for men is a proof of the strength and righteousness of the cause; and the fact that a mass of unarmed country people have driven the Spanish troops in more than one-half the island to take refuge in barricaded towns is a significant evidence of the popular sentiment. Their affairs may be at slack water for the present, but all revolutions have their defeats as well as their victories, and there is strong promise of success in the fact that the men who are making the present revolution in Cuba call for arms, and not for filibusters.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The report that Mr. Motley goes to England without any special instructions in regard to the *Alabama* claims, gains strength and seems to be generally credited. We can easily believe it, because, as the case now stands, a wiser Government than our own would be sorely puzzled to know what instructions to give him; and when you don't know *what* to do, the best thing to do, according to the old maxim is, to do *nothing*.

It must be pretty clear, by this time, we imagine, even to Senator Chandler, that no statesman can hope to gain popularity at home by fomenting war with England. There is always a sentiment among our people which is pleased with threats of such a war; and just so far as these threats can be indulged without actual danger of war, it is usually a "sure card" to utter them. Our Irish fellow-citizens are always pleased by that sort of statesmanship; and, curiously enough, whenever any ambitious politician makes a strike for popularity, his first experiment always is upon the Irish. Even the Republican party, which never has had, and never will have, anything but sharp and embittered hostility from the Irish, every now and then shows its stupidity by playing the same sorry farce again and again, never gaining a vote and never profiting in the least by its failures.

But war is not so much of a joke with our people as it used to be; and talk of war has ceased to be quite so fascinating and seductive, even for Irish voters, as it was before the great Rebellion. Visions of glory are less dazzling, and visions of debt are a great deal more alarming, than of old. We are not anxious to increase our investment in either just at present. There are people who are anxious to repudiate the debt we have already incurred, and they, of course, look upon a war with England as the shortest way of reaching that result. They are doubtless right, but they are not strong enough yet to accomplish much. Nor do we observe any large increase of the class of men who think we ought to go to war because England did not "sympathize with us" during our Rebellion, but rather with the other side. It begins to be dimly discovered that lack of sympathy is not a cause of war, and that we must find ground of hostility, if we find it at all, in the acts of the British Government, and not in the feelings and sentiments of the whole, or any part, of the English people.

It has been asserted very roundly that we shall by-and-by present our "bill of damages" to England and demand immediate payment. Payment for what? We have already refused to regard the question as one of damages, and have taken the ground that the injuries we sustained from England's action are not to be measured by the value of ships burned or the commerce destroyed by the ships she built and sent out against us during the war; and the treaty, negotiated on this basis by the authorized representatives of the two nations, has just been contemptuously rejected by us. If we are to demand payment of damages now, after this action, in what do these damages consist? We shall not, we imagine, be foolish enough to demand payment of the cost of the war for the whole time during which England's action prolonged it—nor for the hostile "sentiment" which England evinced towards us throughout the struggle. Nor would an "apology" from England for the course she pursued, even if there were the ghost of a chance that we could obtain it, followed by the payment of actual losses from the depredations of English-built Confederate privateers, make the matter any better, or restore kindly feelings between the people of the two nations.

We see nothing that can be more wisely done at present than to let the whole matter drop—take its place among the things of the past, which cannot be reversed or remedied, and which no amount of discussion can make any better. When we actually get ready for war with England, this may serve to swell the tide of national hostility out of which such a war may grow. But for that result we can afford to wait, as we must wait, a good while longer. Meantime, the wisest thing the Government can do, is probably to instruct Mr. Motley to do nothing, and to say just as little as possible. We presume the wisdom of the administration will dictate this disposition of the case.

IS THE PRESIDENT AIDING THE CUBAN INSURGENTS?

From the N. Y. World.

If, during the years 1862 and 1863, there had been in London a newspaper press, independent, fearless, and powerful enough to uncover the inner purposes of Earl Russell in respect to the Florida, the Alabama, the Virginia, the Rappahannock, and the Shenandoah, English honor and American commerce would have had a different fate.

It is now declared that the administration in Washington admits so much as that a steamer "chartered by a Cuban, and containing war material, and carrying about three hundred men," escaped from this port last week. It is not probable that so large a number left here for Cuba, under such circumstances, without having been by some one hired or retained to go, with the intention of giving military aid to the insurrection. They must have been enlisted in New York by some agent or officer of the Cuban rebellion. The enterprise, therefore, is not only in violation of our municipal law, but of international law; and if the accredited agents in Washington of the Cuban insurrectionary party have been concerned in setting on foot this expedition, they should be expelled from the country as summarily as was Crampton, the British Minister, and his confederating consuls, for a similar outrage upon the sovereignty and dignity of the United States during the Crimean war. Whoever thus hired, retained, or enlisted these persons, and they who were thus hired, retained, or enlisted to take part against Spain, are liable by our laws to be arrested, indicted, and imprisoned. And yet how many of them are probably aware of the pains and penalties of their acts?

It is said that the Spanish authorities in Washington and New York knew nothing of the starting of the expedition, and gave no notice to us. But does that clear our skirts? It is no part of the duty of the Spanish Minister to set on foot the execution of our neutrality any more than our criminal laws. It was a standing complaint of Mr. Adams in London that English officials would do nothing to repress unneutral expeditions, unless he inaugurated the business and furnished proof sufficient to convict. Not a step would they take on *primâ facie* evidence. Our neutrality laws are the means provided by Congress to enable, not foreign ministers, but the President, to protect our rights as a neutral power from secret or open violation, and fulfil all our obligations to other governments at war. And these municipal laws are not the full measure of our accountability in this regard.

It appears, from the *Tribune*, that the Minister of Spain has asked the President to issue a proclamation, warning thoughtless or evil-disposed persons to abstain from acts in violation of our neutral obligations, and directing the proper Federal officers to be vigilant to prevent all such illegal enterprises. There certainly were and are reasons to make such a proclamation proper. The fact of a rebellion in Cuba is well known; persons claiming to be representatives of the revolutionary party are in Washington asking audience with the President; the situation is considered sufficiently grave to demand an increase of our naval fleet in that vicinity; our new Consul-General in Cuba has been instructed in respect to the disturbances; the sympathies of many of our best citizens for the insurgent cause are well known; large public meetings have been held; and the public ear has been filled with rumors of recruiting and drilling in New York and elsewhere, in behalf of the rebellion. Such proclamations are usual under these circumstances, the test being not whether a revolution is going on, but whether illegal expeditions from our shores against a friendly nation are *to be apprehended*. The warning is due not only to our national honor, but to the thoughtless, heedless youths of the land.

The first proclamation to enforce our neutrality, issued by the United States, was by Washington, April 22, 1793, enjoining neutral conduct in the war between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands, combined against France.

The second was by Washington, March 24, 1794, respecting enlisting men in Kentucky to invade a neighboring nation.

The third was by Madison, September 1, 1815, respecting an apprehended invasion of Spanish territory from the State of Louisiana.

The fourth, January 5, 1838, and fifth, November 21, 1838, were by Van Buren, enjoining neutrality as to Canada.

The sixth was by Tyler, September 25, 1841, for a similar purpose as the last two.

The seventh was by Fillmore, April 25, 1851, to prevent an invasion of Cuba.

The eighth was by Fillmore, October 22, 1851, respecting an anticipated invasion of Mexico.

The ninth was by Pierce, January 18, 1854 respecting Mexico.

The tenth was by Pierce, May 31, 1854, to stop enterprises against Cuba.

The eleventh was by Pierce, December 8, 1855, to prevent citizens from enlisting or entering themselves or hiring or retaining others to participate in military operations in Nicaragua. Several of these occasions wherein the official predecessors of Grant deemed it their duty to issue proclamations of warning were not nearly so serious as the present one, and the refusal of the President in this case to comply with the request of the Spanish Minister was, we fear, in violation of our established precedents of neutrality and international fair dealing.

If President Grant really intends to exert, in good faith, the whole power of the Government, if need be, to preserve the national honor in this regard, it is certainly better and safer to give a general warning and a direction to all Federal officers in advance than to rely on fore-knowledge of each expedition, and treat it as an isolated case.

There are sound reasons to make the country suspicious of the attitude of the President in respect to Cuba. The position of the Secretary of State is well known. No one, in this community at least, doubts *his* robust conservatism. It provokes the coarse ribaldry which daily crops out in journals like the *Herald* and others, which affect to be in the confidence of the President, advocate the appointment of Sumner to the Department of State, and which would trample under foot all the restraints of municipal or international law in the path of the filibustering emotions of the hour. But as to President Grant, his outside surroundings are bad, and his refusal to issue a proclamation such as his predecessors in office have done on similar occasions, creates an uneasy fear that Banks and Sickles, and such like influences, may be assiduously poisoning his ear. It was Banks, it will be remembered, who, two years ago, induced the House of Representatives to repeal the efficient provisions of our neutral code, denouncing it as unworthy yielding to the dictation of European nations, and an obstacle in the advancement of American civilization. It was Banks who engineered through the lower house of Congress, during the expiring hours of the last session, a resolution to recognize forthwith the insurgent organization in Cuba. It will be relief to the country when a President who could be persuaded by Washburne, as the *Evening Post* publishes, to recast his whole Cabinet formed after months of deliberation, is sheltered by a proclamation from that back-stairs influence of that filibustering spirit which aims to relieve the itching of Mr. Sumner for the Department of State.

The neutrality policy of the United States is a child of the statesmen and diplomatists of the Revolutionary era. It is one of our chief claims to national glory. It was inaugurated in the day of our infancy and weakness. It called forth those memorable words of Canning in the House of Commons, when he said:—

"If I wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, I should take that laid down by America in the days of the Presidency of Washington and the Secretaryship of Jefferson."

The underlying doctrines of the neutrality code of 1818, which Banks would repeal and certain political influences would violate, were worked out by Washington in his three months' controversy with Genet, during the war between France and England, wherein not even the fresh memory of the priceless service the former power had rendered in upholding the faltering footsteps of the young republic as she entered the circle of nations, nor the hostility of the latter power, which at that time required all the wisdom and firmness of Chief Justice Jay to keep from bursting out in war, could dissuade or deter our great chieftain, sustained by Jefferson and Hamilton, from vindicating the inviolability of neutral soil, even against our first and best ally. And in all this primary struggle there was no neutrality law to aid the Executive, as now.

We wish President Grant would study the records of our early neutrality history, and see how the statesmen of the Revolutionary epoch pushed aside all personal sympathy when confronted with their duty to maintain the national honor!

The enlistment of troops, the sailing of military expeditions, are very different things from supplying, on our own soil, to either fighting party, munitions of war. Of these, we can freely and legally sell to both as much as we please. Our markets are wide open to the insurgents as well as to Spain, and we can transport to each, in our own ships, if we see fit, subject to the right of capture by either belligerent as contraband of war.

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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
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HAVE REMOVED THEIR
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No. 19 South THIRD Street,
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And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

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P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
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No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

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ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
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Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

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IN NATURAL TINTS.
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Ceilings Frescoed and Kalsomined.
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Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price.
A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.
In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.
The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by
3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

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COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The examination of witnesses for the respondent in the city contested election was continued yesterday afternoon before the Examiner.

—The Workingmen's Association, composed of mechanics and laborers in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, held an adjourned meeting last evening, Mr. Newberry Bright in the chair. It was stated that, since the previous meeting, a letter had been received from Governor Geary, in which he expressed himself favorable to the eight-hour system, and hoped that the workmen in the Navy Yard would succeed in their endeavor to obtain a full day's pay for a day's work of eight hours. He also stated that he had signed the bill, No. 4, passed by the Legislature at the last session, giving to working men the power to form societies for mutual protection and benefit. The correspondence was ordered to be published.

—Next Thursday evening is to be a festal occasion among the colored Free Masons. Presentations are to be made by St. George's Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, and Queen Esther Court, No. 1, Heroines of Jericho. A sword is to be given by the Knights to the Most Eminent Grand Master, G. W. Roper, of the First Independent Grand Commandery of North America, and the Heroines are to give the Commandery a Bible. The presentations take place at Concert Hall, all the Sir Knights, by order of the Most Eminent Commander, George W. R. Hall, appearing in their full uniform. An introductory address will be made by Sir Knight P. H. Fleaves, "Grand Inspector of Tactics and Drill of the Grand Commandery." The sword will be presented by Rev. Sir Theodore D. Miller, Prelate of St. George's Commandery, and the Bible, on behalf of the Committee of Heroines of Jericho, by Brother Longfellow, the latter being received by Grand Prelate Rev. Sir J. H. Turpin. Appropriate remarks will be made, and an interesting meeting is expected.

—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, at the Blockley Almshouse, President John M. Whitall in the chair. The House Agent reported the census of the house at 3098; same time last year, 300g; increase, 94. The Steward reported house receipts amounting to $476·75. The Outdoor Agent reported amount collected for support cases, $1736·43. Total number of males in the house, 1357; females, 1741. Total number of males and females in the Insane Department, less assistants, 707.

—Yesterday afternoon, while two workmen were engaged in cleansing the marble front of the building, Ninth and Chesnut streets, the rope broke and precipitated one of the men to the ground from the second story, causing severe internal injuries, as well as a sprain to the back. The other workman caught the rope above the break, and thus saved himself.

—The corner-stone of Zion German Lutheran Church, in Franklin street, above Race, was laid yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Mann, pastor of the church. Addresses were then made in German by Rev. A. Sheath and Rev. Dr. Vogelbach, and in English by Rev. Drs. Shaffer and Seiss. The stone contained several gold, silver, and copper coins, also a German Bible, hymn book, Lutheran Smaller Catechism, History of the 100th Jubilee of St. Michael's and Zion Lutheran German Churches. The new building will be 72 feet front and 113 feet deep. It will be constructed of brownstone, and will accommodate in the main audience chamber about 1500 persons. The cost, exclusive of the ground, will be about $120,000. There will also be a spire, the height of which will be 186 feet from the base.

—The Journeymen Carpenters' Union has given notice that journeymen carpenters' wages will be $3·50 per day on and after the third Saturday in May.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137⅝.

—The receipts from customs are heavy.

—General Longstreet was in Harrisburg yesterday.

—There are $87,000,000 in coin in the vaults of the Treasury.

—Fifty vessels arrived at Buffalo yesterday from upper Lake ports.

—Office-seekers from Alexandria, Va., are now besieging the President.

—All the master workmen in the Washington Navy Yard are to be removed.

—The cotton fields in the vicinity of Augusta, Ga., have been injured by cold weather.

—The proposed annexation of San Domingo will receive official consideration at an early day.

—Secretary Cox has appointed George T. Metcalf, of Ohio, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department.

—Dent & Goward's refrigerator factory, in Chicago, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $35,000.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to one million and a quarter of dollars.

—The order assigning army officers to duty as Indian Agents was not promulgated yesterday, as expected.

—More seizures of coffee and sugar were made by the United States revenue officers at St. Louis yesterday.

—The Governor yesterday appointed Daniel M. Smyser Associate Law Judge of the Seventh Judicial District.

—The Mayor of Boston has gone to Washington to invite President Grant to be present at the Peace Jubilee.

—When Commissioner Delano returns to Washington, several additional supervisors of revenue will be appointed.

—General Wheaton, with a portion of the Twenty-first Infantry Regiment, left Omaha for the Pacific, on Sunday night.

—The Cabinet will to-day decide how the new Constitution of Virginia is to be voted on at the coming election in that State.

—Very little but routine business has been transacted at the Indian Bureau for the past ten days, owing to the absence of Commissioner Parker.

—In the United States Circuit Court of New York, yesterday, Judge Benedict charged the jury in reference to the revenue frauds in New York city.

—The tow-boat Grey Eagle sunk in the Mississippi, seventy-five miles above St. Louis, on Sunday night. Three men are supposed to have gone down with her.

—President Grant listened to the electric echoes of the blows which completed the Pacific Railroad in the telegraph office of the United States War Department.

—At Atlanta, Ga., on Sunday, J. H. Fry, Secretary of the Workingmen's Association, shot a colored woman and then committed suicide. The woman is expected to recover.

—The Murray Silk Mills, at Paterson, N. J., were totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss, $200,000. A dozen tenement houses adjoining the mills were also burned.

—There is bad blood between the Cubans and Spaniards in New Orleans. A duel has been fought, and another is on the tapis. Certain Spaniards have promulgated a general challenge to all who shout "Death to Spaniards."

—Frederick B. Niles, of the firm of Chapin, Niles & Co., of Milwaukee, last week forged and altered bills of lading so as to receive advances on upwards of four thousand barrels of flour more than actually shipped. He decamped with the proceeds.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, May 10.—The press praise the American authorities for their prompt action in detaining the Quaker City. No important news was received to-day from the interior. The details of the fighting around Nuevitas is still wanting.

PARIS, May 10.—The Emperor visited the Horticultural Exhibition at Chartres yesterday. He was received by the Mayor, who delivered an address. The Emperor made a short speech in reply. He recalled the visit he made to Chartres when he was President. He then referred to the coming elections, and invited men of all parties to aid in the advancement of liberal progress by choosing as their representatives men worthy of such mission.

LONDON, May 10.—In the House of Commons Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to an inquiry of Lord John Manners, said the Ministers were already considering the best means of increasing the power of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the more effectual suppression of outrages in that country.

HAVANA, May 10.—Captain General Dulce, with the volunteers who accompanied him, has returned from his visit to Matanzas. Fighting is reported near Nuevitas. No particulars have been received.

The Feudal Castles of France.

The London *Athenæum* has the following notice of a work on the Feudal Castles of the western provinces of France, by the author of "Flemish Interiors," recently published in London:—

It was no bad notion which led the writer of the book now before us to travel among the relics of feudality in France, and give special attention to the great fortresses of the Loire. Touraine is, perhaps, for such a purpose richer than any other province, not alone in respect of the magnificence of her castles, but the variety and picturesqueness of her legends. Few provinces are more wealthy in historical illustrations. What, in these respects, surpasses Amboise, which stands upon the rock above the bridge over the Loire? It is a building of the sixteenth century, for the most part, but retains the very hall where Louis the Eleventh met his brother, the King of Sicily; to say nothing of having been the home of Margaret of Anjou. Here Charles the Affable was born and bred; here the poor youth, who was to be king a brief while, learned his lessons, paced the forests and the gardens; here was betrothed Mary of Burgundy's daughter, Margaret, to the future Charles the Eighth, a scene which lives in the pages of De Commines. It was not a religious ceremony, but the notary, in a loud voice, asked the Dauphin if he would marry "Mademoiselle Marguerite d'Autriche," and *vice versa*. Both parties answered in the affirmative, whereupon she kissed him three times, and all returned to the castle. The marriage was afterwards dissolved, Margaret sent home again, and Charles was wedded to Anne of Brittany. It was in this castle, says Monstrelet, that the king was loitering with Anne the Queen, and looking at some tennis-players in the courtyard, when he felt the first attack of that illness which soon slew him. A story goes that he struck his head against a low doorway, and forgot the incident for some weeks; then, leading the queen to see a game at tennis, he swooned on the same spot and never recovered his senses. The pages and people of the court went to and fro as their King lay there stunned and passing from life to death, but no one mustered courage or tenderness enough to help him away. They seem to have been as much stunned as their master, although he was greatly beloved. The low-browed doorway is yet shown where this young king is reported to have met his death. De Commines' account differs considerably from this. Queen Anne, in her first sorrow, vowed to remain a widow; but, as if to justify the sayings of satirists, ere long she married Charles' successor, Louis the Twelfth, an early love. An obstacle of great weight, being no less important than Louis' first wife, stood in the way of this second union: Jeanne was divorced, and passed a painful existence in a convent at Bourges. Francis the First spent much of his time at Amboise. Margaret, Francis' sister, lived long there, and here compiled that famous work which, more than anything else, has preserved her name for us. At Chateau du Clos, Francis established Leonardo da Vinci, to be within call, for the latter place is barely two miles away from the old residence of the French monarchs; by his will the painter desired to be buried in the Church of St. Florentin, at Amboise; but, says the author, he is believed to have been interred in that of St. Denis, in the same city. At the Castle of Amboise Francis is said to have built that strange sloping roadway which supplies the place of stairs in the great tower, and was designed, such is the story, to humor the fancy of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, when the French King entertained Charles, his old enemy, while on the way to suppress the revolt of Ghent, in 1539. Our author has gathered from the writers of this time a very readable history of this remarkable visit and its seemingly inexplicable incidents. Francis died at Rambouillet, another of the fortresses which are treated of here. The picture of his death and what led to it is well worth noting, even by those who are familiar with that strange passage of history. At Amboise lived, in the very freshness of her youth, Mary Queen of Scots: here, after her marriage to Francis the Second of France, she continued to reside as Queen, where many of her innocent days were spent.

Loches, still a grim old ruin, follows upon these pages; next is its fellow, Plessis-les-Tours, or Plessis-du-Parc, the reputation of which owes much to "Quentin Durward." Chaumont, the robber-hold of the early Counts of Touraine, a residence of Catherine de' Medici, she bought for 120,000 livres Tournois, in 1550; here the astrologer Ruggieri showed her, in a "magic" mirror, the mode in which the predictions of Nostradamus, as to the fate of the royal family of France, were to be fulfilled. Five kings passed across the wonderful glass, pacing—each taking a turn for every year of his reign—in a pictured vaulted chamber, which was not that at Chamount. Awed by the display, Catherine left the castle, and never returned to it. She, nevertheless, made use of the distaste which is said to have been strengthed by this adventure to force upon Diane de Poitiers an exchange of the castle of prophecy for that far livelier residence of Chenonceaux; and poor Diane, powerless since the death of Henri Deux, was compelled to acquiesce in her imperious Majesty's whim. Nothing could compel the once buxom duchess to live at Chaumont. She died at the Chateau d'Anet, the widow of De Breze, Seneschal of Normandy. Her effigy yet weeps at the tomb of the seneschal in the Cathedral of Rouen, and above an inscription that records a vow, which was not kept, that she would share his grave. Madame de Stael—such are the strange changes of old castles—was "relegated" by Napoleon the First to Chaumont.

Our author pursues an easy and pleasant course through the histories of the Castles of Chambord, Rambouillet, Chenonceaux, Anet, Montbazon et Couziers, and Blois. She revives our memories with pictures of old days and long-dead men and women. Nor does she forget the living; her sketches of the houses and folks of Touraine in these days are hardly less attractive than those which deal with other times and characters.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·47	MOON SETS	....
SUN SETS	7·06	HIGH WATER	2·22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL,
SAMUEL G. STOKES,
JAMES DOUGHERTY,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cimbria	Havre	New York	April 24
Paraguay	London	New York	April 24
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	May 1
New York	Havre	New York	May 1
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	May 11
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May 12
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	May 12
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	May 12
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 15
City of London	New York	Liverpool	May 15
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	May 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Paraguay	New York	London	May 22
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 29
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	May 11
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	May 13
Eagle	New York	Havana	May 13
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav.	May 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 15
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	May 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 22
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr H. G. King, McGregor, Salem, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Lynn, do.
Schr L. A. Rose, Rose, Lynn, do.
Schr Jos. P. Cake, Endicott, Providence, do.
Schr Jas. S. Hewitt, Foster, Boston, Geo. S. Reppiier.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co. On Saturday evening last, coming out of New York, Henry Gordon, engineer, of Camden, N. J., had his hand caught in the machinery and so badly injured that it had to be amputated at the wrist.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig J. Means, Herrick, 12 days from Calais, with lumber to Benton & Bro.

Schr Congress, York, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr L. A. May, Baker, 6 days from Portsmouth, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Carrie Heyer, Poland, 8 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, 9 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, 12 days from Salem.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston.

Schr Mary Ellen, Bramble, 3 days from Petersburg, Va., with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr J. Kienzle, Steelman, 3 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, 6 days from Charleston, S. C., with lumber to captain.

Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, 3 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr G. S. Adams, Baker, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr Marshall Perrin, Packard, 5 days from Rockport, Me., with ice to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, 11 days from Calais, with laths to Henry Croskey.

Schr C. Cobb, Kennedy, 10 days from Spruce Head, with stone to captain.

Schr Flora, Smith, 5 days from Quincy Point, with stone to captain.

Schr F. Howard, Dermott, 10 days from Fox Island, with granite to captain.

Schr Bonny Ives, Clark, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Sewell, Bennett, 3 days from Indian river, Del., with spokes to Conquest & Lowber.

Schr Farmers' Friend, Hearn, 2 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 2 days from Dona Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Battasara, Robertson, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 28th ult.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 7th inst., with 465 bales upland cotton (of which 50 are for Boston), 20 tcs. rice, 3 bales waste, 48 bales domestics and yarn, 4 crates rope cuttings, 7 hhds. old iron, 43 bags cocoanuts, 50 casks clay, 38 bbls. and 93 crates vegetables, and 59 pkgs. sundries.

Barque Louise, Delphy, hence for Cronstadt, was off Dartmouth 27th ult.

Brig F. H. Todd, Maguire, for Philadelphia, was at Trinidad 21st ult.

Brig Melrose, Griggs, at Matanzas 28th ult., for Remedios 30th, to load molasses for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Lizzie Maul, from Boston for Philadelphia, before reported having sprung a leak and put into New Bedford for repairs, was taken upon the city railway 7th inst., with her cargo of ice, and found to have started a butt in her bottom and a seam in the well. She has been repaired and would be launched Saturday afternoon and proceed.

Schrs James M. Vance, Burdge, and St. Croix, Collins, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

Schr Mary Gilchrist, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. 5th inst.

Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 7th inst.

Schrs Mary Haley, Haley; J. H. Moore, Moore; A. May, May; A. Bartlett, Bartlett; J. L. Maloy, Wister; Thomas Booz, Somers; H. S. Brooks, Lore; R. H. Shannon, Dilks; L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame; Henry Lee, Lewis; E. M. Wheaton, Wheaton; F. Nickerson, Nickerson; Z. L. Adams, Robbins; Czar, Hammond; A. Barton Barton; C. S. Edwards, Gandy; S. P. M. Tasker, Allen; M. P. Smith, Smith; and J. Satterthwaite, Long, hence, at Boston 8th instant.

Schr Richard Vaux, Frink, at Boston 8th inst., from Wilmington, N. C.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, hence, at Holmes' Hole 8th instant.

Schr Wm. S. Doughton, Tatem, hence, at Bristol 8th instant.

Schr Success, sailed from New London 8th inst. for Haddam, to load stone for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Bell Buoy off Graves' Ledge, in Boston Harbor, is reported to have drifted about half way from the westerly end of the Ledge to Green Island. It will be returned to its true position as soon as practicable.

Dredging operations have been commenced at the Upper Middle Bar, Boston Harbor, for the purpose of deepening the channel at that point. The dredging machine and scows will be constantly in the channel, night and day, and all captains of vessels, pilots, and others are warned to avoid collision with the same.

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HEATERS.

REMOVAL.

D. MERSHON'S SONS'

RUSSIAN HEATER

TO

N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.

Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.

A. B. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of VICTOR SEGONNE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES LANDOUZEY, Administrator of Victor Segonne, filed by MARIE LANDOUZEY, Executrix, deceased, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY E. WALLACE, Esq., No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 1 stuth5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of GEORGE B. REESE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the second account of JACOB R. REESE and SOLOMON SHEPHARD, administrators of GEORGE B. REESE, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of GEORGE M. CONARROE, Esq., No. 131 S. FIFTH street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 8 stuth 5t

DRY GOODS.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!

In Stripes, Checks and Shots,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

8-4 BLACK HERNANI,

HEAVY MESH, AT

$1·50 Per Yard.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS

AND

POPLINETTES,

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,

IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

No. 123 North NINTH Street,

BELOW CHERRY,

OPEN ON MONDAY A LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS,

LINEN GOODS, AND NOTIONS,

Bought at the cash auctions of the past week at ruinous low prices, and prices guaranteed

20 Per Cent. Less than Eighth St. Prices.

25 pieces fine Mohairs, doubl width i mo tans and browns, 35 cents.
Same goods selling on Eighth street at 50 cents.
30 pieces pure Mohair, plain colors, 50 cents; selling on Eighth street at 75 cents.
50 pieces handsome stripe Poplin, 7-8 yard wide, in blue and white, green and white, pink and white, purple and brown, 50c.; same goods selling on Eighth street at 75c.
25 pieces plain Poplin, 25c.; Eighth street, 37½c.
20 pieces plain seaside Poplin, 7-8 wide, 25c.; Eighth street, 37½c.
20 pieces plain Rouba Poplin Eighth street, 50c.
10 pieces plain Mohair Poplin, 33c.; Eighth street, 45c.
10 pieces frosted Poplin, 37½c.; Eighth street, 50c.
20 pieces double-width Poplin, 50c.; Eighth street, 75c.
10 pieces black and white plaid Poplin, 25c.; cheap.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK ALPACAS.

10 pieces, 37½c.; Eighth street price, 50c.
10 pieces, 45c.; Eighth street price, 56c.
10 pieces, 50c.; Eighth street price, 62½c.
10 pieces, 56c.; Eighth street price, 68c.
10 pieces, 62½c.; Eighth street price, 75c.
10 pieces pure Mohair, 85, 95c. to $1; cheap.

GREAT FALL IN CASSIMERES.

Open MONDAY, large lot at recent low prices.
10 pieces All-wool Cassimere, 75c.; same goods selling on Eighth street and Arch street at $1·25, and they say cheap.
10 pieces All-wool Cassimere, 87½c.; Eighth street price, $1·37½.
10 pieces English Waterproof, $1·25, cheap.

CALICOES AND CHINTZES.

50 pieces new style Calicoes, 12½c., cheap.
50 pieces best French Chintz, yard wide, 37½c.

LARGE LOT COUNTERPANES CHEAP.

100 Counterpanes, $2·50, worth $4.

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, SHIRTING LINENS.

10 pieces 8-4 Table Linen, 95c., worth $1·25.
Large lot Towels, from 12½c. up to 75c.

LOT SHIRTING LINENS, ALL PRICES, CHEAP.

WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, MARSEILLES.

Piques, 22, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½c. to $1. Greatest bargains ever offered.
50 pieces plaid Nainsook, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50 to 75c.; cheap.
20 pieces plain Nainsook, 25, 28 to 50c.
Soft-finish Cambrics and Jaconets, all prices.

FLANNELS, MUSLINS.

All-wool Flannel, 25, 28, 31c. to $1.
20 pieces yard-wide Muslin, 12½c.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

50 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hose, from 12½ to 45c.; cheap.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

3000 pairs celebrated St. Lucas Kid Gloves, $1·25. We are the sole agents for the United States for this make of gloves, guaranteed better than selling on Eighth street at $1·75.

SHIRT FRONTS. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

200 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 12½, 15, 18, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50 to 75 cents; wide and narrow pleats.
100 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ to 50c.
25 dozen French Suspenders, 31c.
25 dozen Boys' Suspenders, 12½c.
Dimity Bands, Magic Ruffling, cheap.
25 dozen Toilet Sets, 3 pieces in the set, 25c.
Large lot of Neckties, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25c.; cheap.
50 dozen French Corsets, 85c., $1 and $1·38; cheap.

Our customers ask us how it is we can sell so much cheaper than Eighth street. That is very easily answered. One square from Eighth street makes a difference of $5000 a year in rent. We purpose to give all who favor us with a call the advantage of the extra rent we would have to pay if on Eighth street, rather than pay it to the landlords. We are working for our customers. All we ask is one call. We will convince you the above is true.

Our motto, never to be undersold.

Small profits, quick sales, and turn the nimble sixpence often. One price. All goods marked in plain figures.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

REGULATORS OF RETAIL PRICES,

5 6 thstu 3t No. 123 North NINTH St., below Cherry.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.

FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplie lowest prices for cash. 12 44

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115

LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENT

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

WINDOW SCREEN.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.

MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE

WINDOW SCREEN

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.

SELLERS BROTHERS,

NO. 623 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 29 1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Especially adapted for family use. BY A DISPENSARY SURGEON. Illustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 750 pages and an Appendix, $2·50; hal morocco, $4. Agents wanted. Apply to

GEORGE GEBBIE,
4 23 1m No. 730 SANSOM Street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

WANTS.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE

STETSON HOUSE,

No. 445 N. THIRD Street.

$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3§

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.

ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET RINK VELOCIPEDROME.

A GRAND SUCCESS!

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 10,

GRAND EXHIBITION NIGHT.

A SPLENDID BAND OF MUSIC.

A SECOND CONTEST FOR THE FIFTY-DOLLAR GOLD MEDAL AND CHAMPIONSHIP.

WM. E. SINN, Esq.,
Manager of Chesnut Street Rink:

DEAR SIR:—I do hereby challenge Mr. Covert to a contest as a Velocipedist, for the Gold Medal which he holds, as the best Velocipede Rider in Philadelphia. The contest to take place at your Rink, May 11, 1869.

LEWIS FABIAN.

Mr. W. H. P. COVERT has accepted the above challenge, and it will positively take place as above stated.

After the Championship Contest,

A GRAND PRIZE EXHIBITION.

A BEAUTIFUL SILVER-PLATED WATER PITCHER, VALUED AT $20,
TO THE BEST GENTLEMAN FANCY RIDER,
A SILVER GOBLET, LINED WITH GOLD,
To the best gentleman Rider in Daring Feats.
A SILVER GOBLET (Lined),
To the Winner of the Double Race.
A SILVER-PLATED CARD BASKET, VALUE $20,
To the Best Rider under Sixteen Years for Fancy Riding and Daring Feats.
A SILVER GOBLET, lined with gold, value $8,
To the Winner of the Double Race.
Open to boys only under sixteen years of age.
To conclude with (by request) A SACK RACE.
Admission, Exhibition Nights, 25 cents. 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA.

MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD..........DIRECTRESS

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 11,

Flotow's Grand Opera,

MARTHA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—First time in Philadelphia by this Company, MASANIELLO.

THURSDAY EVENING—FRA DIAVOLO.

FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of W. CASTLE, when will be presented, for the first time in English,

VERDI'S TRAVIATA.

SATURDAY—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

Box Book now open at Trumpler's Music Store and Academy of Music.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 11,

Last night but five of the Farewell Engagement of

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

A HIT! A HIT!! A PALPABLE HIT.

SECOND NIGHT

Of the production of his greatest success, both as an Author and Actor, the Shakespearian Simplification,

MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.

From the original text a long way, adapted to the extreme latitude of New York.

SHYLOCK..........MR. JOHN BROUGHAM

To conclude with a Domestic Drama entitled

THE PEEP-SHOW MAN.

FOX'S AMERICAN, WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH. Still greater attraction, THE DASHWOOD SISTERS. The Eight Premieres in two Ballets. The entire Company in Pantomime. Gus Williams' Six Songs. Louise Robinson on the Velocipede. Kate Partington, Love among the Roses. The Minstrels in new Acts, Dances, etc. Don't forget the GREAT SATURDAY MATINEES.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

J. E. McDONOUGH..........Manager.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12,
AND
DURING THE WEEK,
MISS ELISE HOLT,
ENGLISH BURLESQUE TROUPE
IN
LUCRETIA BORGIA;
OR,
LA GRANDE DOCTRESSE.

GENNARO (with variety of Singing and Dancing..........MISS HOLT
LUCRETIA BORGIA..........JAMES LEWIS

MATINEE SATURDAY,
2 O'CLOCK.
PRICES AS USUAL. 5 10 6t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.

HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.

LOTTA'S LAST WEEK.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,

PEPINA.

LOTTA..........as..........PEPINA
LOTTA..........as..........MYRTLE MYDDLETON

With all her great Specialties.

FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF LOTTA.

An entire change of performance.

SATURDAY—LAST LOTTA MATINEE.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,

From the Hippotheatron Buildings, Fourteenth Street, opposite the Academy of Music, New York.

L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR

THIS CELEBRATED TROUPE,
which for years has formed one of the leading attractions of the public amusements of New York,
IS NOW OPEN
ON EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE RACE,
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
for two weeks only. At each performance will be presented a carefully selected programme of those
NOVEL, BRILLIANT, AND EXCITING
EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS
which have won for this establishment a reputation unparalleled in America, introducing
THE GREATEST FORCE OF
DARING BAREBACK RIDERS,
GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, ACROBATS,
CONTORTIONISTS, and EQUILIBRISTS
to be found in any company in existence, together with the finest collection of
HIGHLY TRAINED PERFORMING HORSES,
PONIES, DOGS, AND MULES
On the American Continent.

To commence at 2½ and 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents. Children under ten years, 25 cents.

Tickets for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at Covert's News Stands, in the Continental Hotel and Post Office.

CONCERT HALL.

POPULAR LECTURES ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, ETC. ETC., BY

PROFESSOR JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D.

Illustrated with elegant models, manikins, paintings, skeletons, etc., prepared expressly by Dr. Azoux, in Paris, as follows:

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Monday, May 17.	Friday, May 21.
Tuesday, May 18.	Monday, May 24.
Wednesday, May 19.	Tuesday, May 25.

Commencing each evening at 8 o'clock.

FOR LADIES ONLY:

Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, May 20 and 22, at 3 o'clock.

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY:

Saturday and Wednesday Evenings, May 22 and 26, at 8 o'clock.

SCALE OF PRICES:

The course of six lectures for ladies and gentlemen	$2·00
Single admission	50
Two private lectures	75
Single admission	50

To be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; J. H. Burdsall's, No. 1121 Chesnut street; Dr. McClintock's office, No. 826 Race street, and at the Hall. 5 8 tf

EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., at the Artist Fund Galleries, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street. Tickets, 25 cents; season tickets, $1; for sale at the Galleries. 4 22 1m

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The Forty-sixth Annual Spring Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, &c., is now open.

Admission, 25c.; Season Tickets, 50c. [4 26 3t

Open from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular.

3 6 stuth3mo PROF L. LEWIS.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17§ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

4 29tf

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

HAMILTON & COOPER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1869.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPLETED.

THE last rail of the Pacific Railroad was laid yesterday amid universal rejoicings in all parts of the country, and the great work of the century is now practically completed. The importance and necessity of such a road were recognized at an early period, and it is impossible to ascribe to any one person the honor of having originated the idea. Thomas H. Benton, however, was the first American statesman who took a live interest in the matter, and a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific was with him a pet project, which he urged upon the Government to undertake. When he retired from public life, however, the time had not yet arrived when the necessity for such a work was generally felt, but within the last ten years the growth of the Western States and Territories has been so rapid that the great importance of a rapid means of communication between the Eastern and Western boundaries of our empire has forced itself upon the attention of the Government and people.

The work to be performed was of such magnitude that it was felt that aid from the Government would be necessary to complete it successfully within a reasonable time. Congress accordingly made an appropriation in 1853 for explorations and surveys, to be made under the direction of the War Department, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean. As many as nine different routes were accordingly explored by the officers of the army between the years 1853 and 1855. The selection of a route was a matter of much difficulty, especially as both the North and the South wished to have the control of the road. The breaking out of the Rebellion settled the question so far as the voice of the South was concerned, and a dispassionate and unpartisan consideration of the subject led to the selection of a central line—what is known as the Platte River route, which was explored in 1855 by General Grenville M. Dodge, now Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Road.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated by Congress in July, 1862, but various delays occurred which put off preparations for the commencement of the work until September, 1865. The capital stock of the company was fixed at $100,000,000; the Government granted the right of way over the public lands to the extent of 200 feet in width on each side of the road, besides a grant of ten alternate sections of land to the mile on each side of the railroad, together with the right to use timber and other material necessary for construction. The Government also granted in six per cent. bonds, interest payable in gold, $16,000 per mile for the whole road; but in the most mountainous parts, for 150 miles from the base of the Rocky Mountains, the grant was $48,000 per mile. For the termination of this section to the California line the grant was $32,000 per mile. These bonds were issued upon the completion of each section of twenty miles, upon the certificate of three United States commissioners. The land grants were transferred in the same manner, and the Government also granted the company the right to issue its first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the bonds of the United States.

The first contract for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad was made in August, 1864, but the work was not actually begun until January, 1866. The first forty miles were completed by May of that year, and by the first of January, 1867, 305 miles were finished. The California end was also rapidly pushed forward, and it was expected that the whole work would be completed by 1870, the time fixed by the charter being July 1, 1876. It will be seen, therefore, that the road has been built seven years before the time fixed by the Government.

No important enterprise of modern times has been advanced with the same rapidity, and this is one of the most remarkable features of the whole affair. The last rail, however, has now been laid, and Thomas H. Benton's dream has become a reality. The results which will flow from this enterprise it is impossible to estimate. It will become the highway for the commerce of Asia, and scatter over our continent the wealth of the Indies. In its unfinished state the earnings by the way business alone during the year 1868 were over $5,000,000, and the traffic over the whole line must in a few years grow to immense proportions, which can scarcely be calculated at the present time. The completion of the Pacific Railroad is an occasion for real rejoicing to every American citizen: our Pacific States and Territories are no longer foreign countries, but the Eastern and Western confines of the American Union are now bound by a link of iron which will, more than anything else, convince them that their interests are identical.

ABSENCE OF DIGNITY IN PUBLIC LIFE.

THERE is a near and immediate connection between the manners and morals of a people. A recent amusing article on "Fashion," in the *Atlantic Monthly*, shows that the various stages of national progress through which most of the European people have passed can be detected by their change of fashions in dress. There is a great deal in this theory, but there is much more in the typical manners of any particular age. The article in the magazine may show the great effect produced by one fashionable coxcomb on the dress of a nation, but how much more powerful is the effect of one bad man on popular feeling and one coarse man on the popular manners! Of late, America has been afflicted with a President who was a happy combination of the dogmatical and the vulgar, a curious compound of daring and coarseness. Mr. Andrew Johnson, by his example and precepts, has done more injury to the manners of our people than any other man of the century. The absence of popular respect for official life must in a great degree be imputed to him. But he in turn can shield himself by the doctrine that there is, and has been for years, an utter lack of dignity in all public life. This statement is too true. Wherever we look we see the same deplorable condition of affairs, whether it be in the Presidential mansion, the Senate Chamber, the House of Representatives, the Bench, the Legislature, or the municipal governments. In all of them there is found a condition of undignified conduct which is to be deplored. It would seem as if to be a gentleman was to be an exile from official life; and he who carries the manners of a drawing-room into public affairs is viewed as an intruder, and hustled off as soon as possible. The President of the United States, within four years past, has harangued crowds from door-steps, and wrangled and flung Billingsgate at the lowest type of our citizens. He appeared, in his "swinging round the circle," in a condition not to be named, and disgraced himself, and, alas! his high office also. How can we expect dignity in public servants and respect from the populace with such an exhibition from the Chief Executive? The Senate of the United States is, still later, found acting in a manner at once outrageous and startling. The recent conduct of that body, instigated by Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, would be viewed as disgraceful in a lyceum meeting; indeed, no well-conducted country lyceum would for a moment submit to any such behavior on the part of its members. A Senator, through some fiction usually termed a "grave Senator," makes an address to the highest legislative body in the land, in which he denominates one of his brother Senators as an impostor and a cheat, and two other of his fellows as "dogs"—to which one of the christened canines retaliates in language just as disgraceful, if not as insulting. Throughout all of it no attempt apparently is made to check the fiery member, nor did the other Senators do aught to vindicate the dignity of the body except to seek to patch up the disgrace after all was over. As if to add a yet further shame to the course of the upper house, the two Senators who thus grossly insulted each other wrote letters saying that the remarks made did not apply to each other, although it is evident, from the nature of the occasion and the remarks, that the application was personal.

The House of Representatives, during the last session, was, on several occasions, a "bear garden." On the day when the electoral vote was counted, it presented a spectacle which caused nothing but shame. To see a member quarrelling and wrangling with the Vice-President is bad enough for any country, yet this was the sight exhibited last February. This is but a type of a number of similar actions which show the lack of dignity in the House. The bench is also to be included. In New York city we see an instance of a judge on the bench calling the attention of the Court to the color of a convict's hair, and telling him that he should be employed as one of the Female Forty Thieves, that he could rival Lydia Thompson, and then jocosely calling him "a liar." This is the dignity of the ermine! This is the kind of actions which are to cause profound respect to be accorded to the wearers of judicial robes! Can we any longer wonder that public respect for office has turned into public contempt? It seems unnecessary to follow the parallel further. Why descend to the State Legislature, when the exhibitions of indecency in that body are not exceptional, but universal—when, if coarseness was its only fault, we would transform what is now our Belial into a Gabriel.

From what we have said and the witnesses we have cited, it is too plain that the condition of official life is deplorable. There is none of that *hauteur* which becomes station. There is none of that respect which a people should show to their public servants. Familiarity and contempt too frequently are the feelings, and for this the public men of the nation solely have themselves to thank. They have been the cause of their own downfall. In the days of the Adamses, Madison, and Monroe, all know how differently official position was estimated. Then it was respect and regard. The difference is due, not to the people, but to the officers; and if we would restore once more the bygone dignity, we must change the class of men who fill office. If we do not, where will we drift to? To save our national power and national standing among the nations of the earth, we must, ere long, change the class of the public men who rule and represent us.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

A PARAGRAPH appended to the list of new Custom House appointments made by the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, which we published yesterday, contains an inadvertent error, which may, we fear, create a false impression. It states that the Collector "has altogether about 212 appointments at his disposal, and that he has thus far disturbed only 99 of the attaches of the establishment." We have since learned that the whole number of Custom House officials subject to removal by the Collector is only about 165, and in removing ninety-nine of these appointees, or fully three-fifths, Mr. Moore has made as many changes as a due regard for the public service and for the character of a number of the old incumbents will permit. A total change of officials in the Custom House at the outset of an administration would necessarily subject the public service to serious hazards, and cause heavy losses to the Treasury as well as great inconvenience to importers. Special knowledge and qualifications are required to fill some of the posts, and with an entirely new set of officials the utmost confusion and the most dangerous disorder would prevail. No collector, however strong his partisan attachments, has ever ventured upon a complete and universal change immediately after his accession to power, and in every complicated department of the Government at least a few of the old wheelhorses are invariably spared.

The fact should be borne in mind, also, that the new Collector is not only subject to the restriction we have already mentioned, for his immediate predecessor, Mr. Cake, retained and appointed a large number of Republicans who have never faltered in their allegiance to the party, and who have claims upon its confidence which cannot be wisely ignored.

Mr. Moore has not hesitated to remove every incumbent who was offensively identified with Andrew Johnson's treachery, and he has made the most strenuous efforts to distribute his patronage wisely. It was utterly impossible to avoid disappointing many worthy men. The applicants were so numerous that he was obliged to turn hundreds away empty-handed; and with the limited amount of patronage at his disposal, it was utterly impossible for him to reward more than a small portion of those who had unquestionable claims to recognition. He has done his best, and faithfully discharged his onerous task in as satisfactory a manner as was possible, in view of its numerous difficulties and embarrassments.

We understand that he now considers his task fully completed, and any efforts to secure additional changes will only cause mutual annoyance. Those who seek appointments must look for them elsewhere, and they will best promote their interests by directing their appeals for office to some other branch of public service.

LOUIS NAPOLEON on Sunday reminded the people of Chartres that he did them the honor of paying them a visit years ago when he was Prince President of the French Republic. The people of Chartres doubtless would have recalled the circumstance without the reminder, as the people of every section of France are apt to recall the time when the present Emperor was merely the elective head of the Republic, without any further reminder than the tyranny under which they are at present living. The wily Emperor could not resist the temptation of his late visit to throw a gilded apple to the people of Chartres, by inviting them to send to the Corps Legislatif men who would contribute to the advancement of liberal progress. These attractive words are often on his lips, but something quite the reverse is in his heart, and therefore the liberal progress of France is anything but rapid.

ONLY $150,000 would have been saved if the work of printing the debates of Congress had been entrusted to the Government printing office, instead of being given out as a sop to the private establishment which has already realized half a dozen fortunes from the same source. Of course this trifle of a few thousands is nothing to the Government, while it is a great deal in the pockets of three enterprising printers. A great and liberal nation would not stoop to such a small opportunity for practising economy at the expense of three of its worthiest citizens.

NEW LONDON dies hard. The patriotic people of that town cannot be persuaded that any other locality possesses any virtue as a site for an iron-clad naval station. League Island, especially, is held in low esteem; and, although every reasonable person in the country who has any knowledge on the subject knows that the latter site possesses every requisite, and that New London labors under every disadvantage, the politicians of Connecticut, bolstered up by New York jealousy, are still at work endeavoring to defeat the wishes and interests of the people of the whole country.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Philadelphia Artists vs. the Art Auctions.

An article which appeared in the *North American* a few days ago, entitled "Philadelphia as an Art Market," and which has been copied by other papers, we believe is calculated to leave an erroneous impression on the mind of the public. Some of the arguments and statements are at singular variance with the real facts of the case as we understand them. Without doubting that our contemporary has endeavored to set forth the subject according to its real merits, the article was evidently written without a thorough knowledge on all the points discussed, and its ulterior purport appeared to be to defend the Academy of Fine Arts against the charge brought against it by the artists, that it has turned its galleries into an auction mart for foreign pictures.

The Academy of Fine Arts occupies a peculiar position; it is ostensibly an American, and distinctively a Pennsylvania school of art, and it certainly needs no great amount of argument to prove that its principal duty is to foster and encourage native art. If it were not an academy—if it were merely a combination of private gentlemen for the purpose of trading in art productions—the case would be vastly different, and no one would have a right to complain if nothing but foreign works were ever admitted to its galleries. The Academy, however, is a chartered institution, professedly established for a particular purpose, and all its claims to the regards of the public are based upon its pretensions as an art school.

When the Academy, therefore, lets out its galleries for auction purposes, it degrades itself and the cause which it makes a pretense of supporting. Picture selling, whether by auction or otherwise, is a perfectly legitimate pursuit, and there are gentlemen engaged in it in this city who have the esteem and confidence of both the artists and the public. Indeed, matters have come to such a pass that very many of our artists would rather send their works to Messrs. Earle, Haseltine, or Robinson, and trust to their judgment in hanging them judiciously, rather than to entrust them to the tender mercies of the Academy directors. The distinction in this case is certainly not difficult to understand.

The position of the artists with regard to foreign art has been misstated in the article to which we allude, as it has habitually been by those who attempt directly, or indirectly, to defend the policy of the Academy of Fine Arts. No man professing to be an artist, who has talent enough to produce a picture that is worth the canvas it is painted upon, objects to the introduction of foreign works. On the contrary, the pictures of the best European painters are always welcomed here and eagerly studied. The artists, however, do object, and rightly, to their own works being put up against the ceiling, or down on the floor, or in the worst possible light, at the Academy exhibitions, in order that foreign works belonging to the directors and their friends may have all the choice positions; and they are justly indignant that the galleries of the Academy should be turned into auction rooms for the sale of pictures of any kind, foreign or native. There have been genuine exhibitions at the Academy, occasionally, composed exclusively of foreign works, which have not only not been objected to by the artists, but have been appreciated and enjoyed more heartily by them than by any other class of our citizens. The exhibition of English works which took place some eight years ago gave our artists a rare opportunity to study the peculiarities of a certain school of foreign art, as represented in its best works; and if such exhibitions were more frequent, so long as they did not interfere with the legitimate functions of the Academy, no sensible man—and the majority of the artists are sensible men—would offer the least objection to them, but, on the contrary, would welcome them for the opportunities they afford for study.

During the past winter two of the galleries of the Academy were entirely unoccupied except for auction purposes, and, as we explained in an article published at the time of the closing of the schools at the end of March, the classes were confined to dark, dismal, underground quarters, which would have been submitted to cheerfully if there had been nothing better to offer, but which, under the circumstances, were anything but creditable to the institution.

The idea of holding auctions, and especially of foreign works, would be received with astonishment and wrath if proposed in any European academy, and it is only because our artists have no interest or rights in the Pennsylvania Academy that the directors are bound to respect, that such things are allowed here. If the press, instead of patting this decrepid institution on the back, or passing over its shortcomings in silence, would go to work and endeavor to produce a reformation in its way of doing business, we might expect to have an art school in Philadelphia that would be worthy of the name. Until very lately, nothing whatever has been said by the newspapers about the deficiencies of the Academy. Our local critics have been content to visit the annual exhibition and comment upon the works as they hung, and the Academy has managed its affairs in its own way, and its squabbles with the artists have attracted no attention whatever outside of a very limited circle. The people of this city, however, are beginning to take some little interest in art subjects at the present day, and the consequence is that the Academy suddenly received a rude shock by the *expose* which followed the discreditable *emeute* of last year, and it has begun to open its eyes and to find itself about one hundred years behind the age in all its ideas. That the Academy ever will be worthy of its name under its present system of management we do not believe; and as the importance and necessity for a properly organized school of art are increasing every day, we call upon all who take any interest in art, as a means of education and culture, to aid in bringing about a change as speedily as possible.

FRANCE, during the year 1868, imported the following quantities of coal and coke, in tons:—

From Great Britain	1,885,000	3,800
" Belgium	3,718,000	448,200
" Germany	1,389,000	212,700
" other countries	1,000	300
Total	6,993,000	665,000

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 45

☞ NOTICE.—PARTIES HAVING GOODS deposited with MARKLEY & HELLINGS, No. 336 North THIRTEENTH Street, will call at N. E. corner ELEVENTH and LOCUST to renew or redeem them. 1t*

☞ A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held, under the auspices of the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock. Mr. J. R. SYPHER and others will deliver addresses. An interesting time is expected. Come and welcome. 5 10 2t

☞ NOTICE.—THE RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY.—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, in Richmond, Va., on THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M.

L. P. ASHMEAD,
5 10 3t* x Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by

FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30 stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM E. S. BAKER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
No. 122 RACE Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 16t

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, Below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 28 Treasurer.

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 1 24 tu th f s4

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.

☞ OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, payable on the 20th of May next, to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 10th and reopened on the 20th of May.

W. L. GILROY,
5 1 stuth9t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 South THIRD Street, May 10, 1869.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held on Wednesday, 5th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve for the ensuing year:—

S. FLANAGAN,	HENRY WINSOR,
W. L. RUSSELL,	RICHARD WOOD,
WILLIAM MASSEY,	B. PERKINS, JR.,

GEORGE N. ALLEN.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, S. FLANAGAN was elected President, and CHARLES S. TEAL Secretary and Treasurer.

CHARLES S. TEAL,
1t Secretary.

☞ TO RENT—TO RENT.—

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE.

No. 1524 LOCUST Street.

Twenty feet front; in good condition.

Possession given May 20.

Rent $1200 per year.

Apply on the premises. 5 10 2t*

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

☞ DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE WALLACE OIL COMPANY, No. 319 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT (making the seventeenth dividend), payable on demand.

5 10 3t* FRANK H. STEEL, Secretary.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY, May 13, at 3 P. M.

MATCH $300.

MILE HEATS, 3 in 5 TO HARNESS, GOOD DAY AND TRACK.

R. P. STETSON names b. m. IDA.

OWNER NAMES b. g. VICTOR PATCHEN.

ADMISSION, $1. 5 11 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—MONDAY, May 17, 3 P. M. Match $200. Good day and track. G. Turner names b. m. Fanny Allen, trotter, to harness. E. Hart names b. m. Polly Ann, pacer, to wagon. Admission $1. 1t

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD,

HAVE NOW OPEN, A

GRAND DISPLAY OF THIN GOODS,

In Great Variety of Textures,

INCLUDING ALL THE

NOVELTIES FOR SUMMER WEAR.

THIN GOODS FOR SUITS,
THIN GOODS FOR WALKING DRESSES,
THIN GOODS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
THIN GOODS FOR THE SEA-SHORE,
THIN GOODS IN ROBES, ETC. ETC. 5 6 8t

PIANOS, ETC.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.

We this day issue a *New Catalogue*, in which we print our *very Lowest Prices*, and from which we make no *Discounts or Deviation* whatever.

Our object is to furnish to our Patrons *the very best Pianos* which can be manufactured, and at the *very lowest Prices* which will yield us a fair remuneration.

Rosewood 7 Octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all Modern Improvements, at prices from $475 to $600.

It will be our aim, as it has been during the past *Forty-seven Years*, to make the *very best possible Instruments* in every respect. Our rules are:—*Never to Sacrifice Quality of Work done to Economy of Manufacture.*

Rosewood 7 1-3 Octave Grand Pianos, from our Latest and Best Scales, from $1050 to $1200.

Our Prices are set as *low* as they possibly can be to insure the *most perfect Workmanship*, and the *very best Quality of Materials* used in every branch of the business.

Every Piano made by us is fully warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.

CHICKERING & SONS,
BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
DUTTON'S,
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
5 8 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 $ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO-FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.

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The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

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ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!
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KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
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8 lbs.	daily	60	cents	per week.
12 "	"	75	"	"
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HOVER'S PATENT
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is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

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MCCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

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With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

8 4 tbstu] E. S. EARLEY,

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Miss Susan Galton as "Arline."

Last evening the Academy of Music was densely packed from floor to ceiling, and the enthusiasm of the audience was about in proportion to its size. *The Bohemian Girl*, which Mr. Behrens selected for his benefit, is one of the most popular works in the *repertoire* of the Richings troupe, and although it has by this time begun to pall somewhat upon the ears of our opera goers, it can generally be counted upon to attract a full house, if anything will. The interest which attached to the performance last evening, however, was due in a very large measure to the appearance of Miss Susan Galton in the *role* of "Arline," and although Mr. Behrens is to be congratulated upon the pecuniary success of the entertainment, the honors of the evening were fairly carried off by the attractive young *prima donna*. Miss Galton has appeared hitherto under signal disadvantages in this city, and as she came here unheralded, her great popularity has been fairly won. Her appearance in grand opera, therefore, at the Academy of Music, with such a support as would enable her to do herself justice, was an event of much interest, although there was no doubt of her success, provided her voice should prove powerful enough for the large building, in the minds of those who witnessed her personation of "Amina," in *La Sonnambula*, last winter, at the Chesnut Street Theatre, under circumstances that were sufficiently discouraging to dampen the ardor of the most enthusiastic artist.

Although *The Bohemian Girl* is a tolerably sure paying card, and a very suitable piece to introduce an artist-novice to the public, we cannot but regret that *La Sonnambula*, *Linda di Chamounix*, or some work of higher grade than it is, was not selected in order that Miss Galton could have a fair opportunity to display all her capabilities as an actress and a singer. *The Bohemian Girl* is simply a series of pretty melodies, and as a musical composition, profesing to work out a certain theme, it is but a mediocre performance, not up even to Offenbach's standard. It scarcely admits of any genuine acting, and it is a particular merit of Miss Galton's that she is equally good as an actress or a singer. This is a point too often lost sight of by those who attempt the lyric drama, for unless the various parts in an opera are acted, in the most exact sense of the word, the performance is little more than a concert in costume. The really first, rate lyric artists are few and far between, but when they do appear, as in the case of Madame Gazzaniga and Signor Ronconi, the dramatic power of their personations is more than sufficient to extenuate any vocal deficiencies. Now, this dramatic talent Miss Susan Galton possesses in a high degree, and if she was no singer at all, she would still be a very charming and attractive actress. Miss Galton's voice is fresh, sweet, and sympathetic; in comparison with some of the best singers of the day, a slight ruggedness in some of her notes, and a lack of the highest vocal culture, will somewhat detract from the position which we would like to award her. But she sings with so much natural grace and expression, and she possesses other qualities rare on the lyric stage, which are so worthy of commendation, that her slight deficiencies in this respect appear of but minor moment.

When Miss Galton made her appearance in the second act last evening, her reception was most flattering; indeed, so anxious was a portion of the audience to welcome her that Miss Mischka, who personated the "Gipsy Queen," was overwhelmed by deafening applause. Although her friends were evidently predisposed in her favor, so that all her airs were encored, the performance cannot be considered an entire success. Miss Galton sang with much feeling and expression, but her voice is not sufficiently powerful to fill so large a building as the Academy of Music. Whether this is an inherent defect, we are of course unable to decide on the strength of a single performance. Miss Galton has hitherto been accustomed to sing in the smallest theatre in the city, and to be suddenly transferred from such a box as the Theatre Comique to the largest opera house in the country is a severe trial of strength any singer might dread. Miss Galton, too, was evidently to a great degree unfamiliar with the *role*, and the want of sufficient rehearsals was apparent throughout. We believe that with a little training Miss Galton could adapt her voice to the Academy, as it seemed to improve in power as the performance progressed. The aria from *Sonnambula*, which was given instead of the usual *finale*, was delightfully rendered, and as Miss Galton is evidently more familiar with the music of that opera than with *The Bohemian Girl*, it is to be regretted that she did not appear in it on this occasion.

The remaining parts in the opera were filled by Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Charles Drew, and Miss Anna Mischka, with whose merits the public are familiar. The choruses were not well done, but otherwise the performance was up to the usual mark.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Flotow's opera of *Martha* will be given; to-morrow, *Masaniello;* on Thursday, *Fra Diavolo*. On Friday evening Mr. Castle will have a benefit, when *Traviata* will be presented.

AT THE CHESNUT the Elsie Holt English burlesque troupe will open on Wednesday evening, with a new burlesque by Byron entitled *Lucretia Borgia; or, La Grande Doctresse*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John Brougham will appear this evening in his new burlesque of *Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice*. The performance will conclude with the drama of *The Peep Show Man*.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in her drama of *Pepina*.

On Friday Mr. Barton Hill will have a farewell benefit previous to his departure for London, where he will assume the management of Mrs. John Wood's Theatre. Mr. Hill is an accomplished actor, and it will be no easy task to supply his place at the Arch. We hope that his benefit will be a success. *Rosedale* will be performed.

Mr. John Collins, the Irish comedian and vocalist, who has just returned from a successful tour in California and Australia, will commence an engagement at the Arch in a few weeks, and will appear in a round of his favorite characters.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in *Fanchette* and *A Rainy Day*.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS, under the management of L. B. Lent, commenced operations yesterday on Eighth street, above Race. This troupe contains a large number of fine performers in various specialties, together with a superb collection of well-trained horses, ponies, dogs, and mules. It will remain in this city only two weeks, and will doubtless attract crowded audiences. Two performances will be given every day at 2½ P. M. and 8 P. M.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET RINK a grand velocipede contest will take place this evening, between Mr. W. H. P. Covert and Mr. Lewis Fabian, for the fifty-dollar gold medal and the championship. After the contest there will be a grand prize exhibition, when various awards will be made to the most skilful riders, and the whole will conclude with a sack-race between four boys.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO.,
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AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—It has been thought by nearly everybody that the Sewing Machine had been brought to such perfection that it was impossible for any further improvement to be made. But recently a new machine has been introduced which combines all the good qualities of all other machines now in use, and many new and invaluable features which tend to make it *the* machine of the day. It is manufactured by the Parham Machine Company, an organization which was effected about a year ago, at their factory, in the fireproof Tatham Building, on Fifth street, above Locust, where the system of workmanship established by the American Watch Company and the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass., has been adopted. As a consequence, everything is in perfect order, and works like clock-work. It cost some labor and money to introduce this system, and to permanently establish it a number of the workmen of the above celebrated establishments have been secured by the Parham Company. The machine is the result of the labors of Charles Parham, a noted mechanic of this city, who has devoted many years of his life to the construction and perfection of these useful instruments. That this labor has resulted successfully is attested by the demand which has already sprung up for it, not only in this city but in all prominent cities of the United States. Wherever it has gone it has been pronounced a success. It has been examined, and critically so, by leading geniuses, who have not hesitated in according it the palm over all others that have been produced. Its simplicity of construction, its noiseless running, and especially its adaptability for doing the most intricate and for making the most perfect work, on all kinds of material, are calculated to recommend it to every family. Another of its great features is, that one machine is a perfect *fac simile*, in its class, of another, so that if a wheel or any portion whatever of the machinery is broken, it can be immediately replaced on application at any of the offices of the company, by merely stating the class of the instrument.

The capital of the company is $500,000, and its capacity will be five hundred machines per week. The salesrooms of the company are located in the splendid five-story brown building No. 704 Chesnut street. Here, also, are the showrooms, the packing and the business departments, all under the direction of competent assistants. The first floor of No. 704 Chesnut is in use as a sales and showroom, and is splendidly fitted up, with marble floor and superbly frescoed ceiling. The great length of the building—some 200 feet—has made a skylight dome in the rear necessary, which is in keeping with the rest of the establishment, and is a model of elegance and beauty. Beneath this dome a winding staircase ascends to the upper stories of the building, the second floor being used for private offices and the wholesale department; the third as a stock room; the fourth, the cabinetmakers' apartment, and the fifth the pattern and model room. A large building in the rear has also been brought into requisition, and the edifice, altogether, forms one of the largest and most elegant establishments for the transaction of a sewing machine business in the country.

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Running through the mountains,
Flying o'er the plains,
From the golden fountains
Come the loaded trains.
Loud the bells are ringing,
Hear the people shout;
California's bringing
Her treasures hereabout.
The road to China's open,
Hurrah for Uncle Sam;
John Bull and Nap. stand moping,
Ha! beat us if you can.
Our glorious Yankee nation
Has astonished all the folks;
And the great Pacific station
Is the store of Charles Stokes,
Where clothing, made in style so nice,
Is sold at the very lowest price.

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JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

BOYS' SUITS, $8 UP.	WANAMAKER & BROWN.
Our Garibaldis and Bismarks,	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Business Suits, $9 up.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Chesterfields.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our New Styles Walking Coats.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Dress Sacks.	*Wanamaker & Brown*
Our Light Overcoats.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Spring Overcoats, $6.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Black Suits, $17 up.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Melton Suits, $16 up.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Youths' Chesterfields.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Youths' Metropolitan Sacks.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Black Dress Pants, $5 up.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Black Dress Vests, $3 up.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Clergymen's Suits.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Silk Faced Chesterfields.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Register Walking Coats.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Paletot Street Coats.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Harris Cassimere Suits.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our New Styles Boys' Jackets.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Blue Sack Coats, $10 up.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
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Our Boys' Department, first floor.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
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MARRIED.

FERGUSON—SCOTT.—May 9, at the residence of the bride's mother, Manayunk, by Rev. Jabez Ferris, Mr. WILLIAM A. FERGUSON and Miss EMMA L. SCOTT, both of the above named place.

TAYLOR—RAMSEY.—On the morning of the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. P. S. Talmage, GEORGE R. TAYLOR, of Charming Forge, Berks county, to SALLIE J., daughter of James M. Ramsey, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BEAN.—On the 10th instant, ELMIRA ABEL BEAN, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1074 East Dauphin street, on Thursday at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

BISPHAM.—On May 10, 1869, at Warrenton, Va., WILLIAM NEWBOLD BISPHAM, formerly of this city, in the 56th year of his age. *

BOYER.—On the 9th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Fronfield, Esq., No. 829 Race street, Mrs. CATHERINE BOYER, in the 80th year of her age, formerly of Evansburg, Pa.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Evansburg Episcopal Church, on Thursday next, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock. Friends from the city will take the 7·30 A. M. train from the Reading Railroad Depot for Perkiomen Station.

HAMELL.—Suddenly, on the 8th instant, A. HAMILTON HAMELL, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Camden Lodge, No. 15, F. A. M.; also Talaca Lodge, No. 4, S. of M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 421 Stevens street, Camden, N. J.

GOLDSBOROUGH.—On Saturday, the 8th instant, MARY LAWRENCE, wife of Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, U. S. N., and daughter of the late John Penington.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 260 S. Sixteenth street, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. To proceed to St. James the Less. **

STEIN.—On the 9th inst., EDWIN K., son of Frank L. and Emma Stein, aged 3 years. Funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from residence, No. 1712 Master street. *

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To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,

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It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

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EDWIN HALL & CO.,

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Would call the attention of the Ladies to their Stock of DRESS GOODS, for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS IN
STRIPES AND GREY MIXTURES,
8-4 and 3-4 BLACK IRON BAREGES,
8-4 and 3-4 BLACK HERNANIES,
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RICH FIGURED GRENADINES,

FIGURED GRENADINE BAREGES,
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NEW STRIPE SILKS,
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BLACK SILKS from $3 to $8 per yard, of the best makes. 5 11 tuf2t

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 4 3 stuth3m

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Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,

NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,

3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,

Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT

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SUPERB BLACK SILKS.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.

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JAPANESE SILKS,

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Silk and Wool Rolled Poplins.

PRICES STILL LOWER.

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Blk. Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·40.
Blk. Silks, $2·50, 2·75, 3.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 40c.
Lustre Alpacas, 50, 55, 60c.
Mohair Lustres, 65, 75, $1.

White Goods in great variety.
Plaid Muslins, 20, 25c.
Stripe Nainsook, 22, 25c.
White and Buff Pique, 25c.
Yard-wide Chintzes, 28c.

Spring Dress Goods, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 60c.
Wool Cassimeres, 45, 55, 60, 75, 87½, 90, $1, $1·25.

Remember the number, 310, above Vine (large double-front store). 4 22 tuths 6m

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SATINS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPES,	STRAW HATS,
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Mr. Dickens' Moral Services to Literature.

From the London Spectator.

We wish it were possible to do real justice to those of our men of genius who still remain among us with less of exaggeration, and we might almost say caricature, that seems to characterize those feasts which we give in their honor. Few of Mr. Dickens' heartiest, if discriminating, admirers could have felt much pleasure in reading the report of the Liverpool banquet, and of Lord Dufferin's very able and eloquent but unmodulated panygeric. No one can help feeling that in all respects but one, namely, that Mr. Dickens fortunately is still with us, speeches of that kind are much more "like a funeral sermon than truth." The maxim "De mortuis nil nisi bonum" is only true of men of literature while the grave is still green above them; "De presentibus nil nisi bonum" would be not only true, but much less the truth;—"De presentibus nil nisi optimum" would be nearer the mark. The panegyrists of such really great writers as Mr. Dickens are apt to speak as if the lights could be sufficiently appreciated without the shadows, and by so doing seem to us to pay but a poor compliment to the literary insight of an author who can swallow so much glaring intellectual eulogy without being revolted by its singular uniformity of tone and deficiency in delicacy of appreciation. We do not blame Lord Dufferin or any other speaker at the Liverpool banquet for this; the fault lies with our false general tone of social morality on such matters, which always expects and demands oral compliment to be undiluted and broad, and therefore entirely deficient in artistic flavor. Still it is simply the fact that any man knowing Mr. Dickens' works would find no sort of reflection of their specific characteristics in such speeches as those of the Liverpool banquet. He would learn only the raw public opinion of Mr. Dickens' literary merits; and the public opinion of literary merits, though it is almost sure to have something of substantial foundation, is also pretty sure to be shapeless and vague and a little coarse.

We are not going now to attempt any general estimate of that genius, but on one point, on which Lord Dufferin dilated, the great moral services Mr. Dickens' works have rendered to England and all the English-speaking races, we should like to define his true position; and we do not think it will lose—indeed, we believe it will gain—by a little discrimination and precision, in place of that very general and comprehensive panegyric that he has rendered us "brighter and more gladsome by the reproduction and distribution of that kindly spirit of domestic affection which has been the main purport of his teaching," and that he has made us "wiser and better, more loving and more human, taught us the duty of gayety and the religion of mirth, while yet the lambent play of his wit, humor, and fancy has only revealed more distinctly the depths of passion in his nature, as the laughter of the sea along its thousand shining shores is but another expression of those immeasurable forces which lie latent in its bosom." That is a fine image of Lord Dufferin's, but to our apprehension a singularly misleading one. No one can appreciate more highly the wonderful and inexhaustible humor of Mr. Dickens' creations than we do. We doubt if there ever were so great a humorist in the world before, Aristophanes and Shakespeare not excepted. But to speak of Mr. Dickens' humor as only revealing more distinctly the depths of passion in his nature, seems to us a singular misunderstanding of his genius. There is passion—no doubt deep passion—in the greatest of his efforts at imaginative portraiture, the picture of Nancy in "Oliver Twist;" some passion in her profound pity for the child, a vast deal in the mixture of love and terror which she feels for Sykes. There is very real and true pathos in the death of little Paul Dombey and one or two other pictures of a like kind—*not*, we think, in the picture of little Nell, which, with great deference to Lord Dufferin, we cannot help regarding as one of Mr. Dickens' many overstrained and consciously indulged and petted bits of sentimentalism, constantly passing the verge of maudlin emotionalism. But take his great and wonderfully productive genius all in all, and we scarcely know any genius approaching his in richness so utterly devoid of passion, so almost certain to be theatrical and falsetto in its tone whenever it attempts passion. And as for saying that Mr. Dickens' humor is another aspect—an indirect expression—of his passion it is impossible, in our minds, to conceive a more erroneous analysis. That is often true of other humorists, as of Carlyle's humor almost invariably, and often of Thackeray's, for both of these great writers in their highest touches of humor seem to register the highest wave of scorn or pity in their nature. But run over Dickens' greatest feats of humor, Mrs. Gamp's richest idioms, Elijah Pogram's eloquence, Putnam Smif's epical alligator, the transcendental ladies' dissertations on the sublime, Mr. Weller, senior's, letter on the Shepherd, Mr. Lillyvick's and Miss Snovellicci's amour, Miss Squeers' spite, the Dodger's relations to Charley Bates, Noah Claypole's genius for "the kinchin' lay," Mr. Bumble's designs on the matron of the work-house, Mr. Toots' waistcoats, Mr. Feeder, B. A.'s, conversation with the dancing-master on the political economy of raw materials, Captain Cuttle's note-book, Peggotty's buttons, Traddles' "dear girl," Mrs. R. Wilfer's four copperplate engravers, Silas Wegg's poetry, Mr. Venus' hopeless love—and can you say of one of them that the humor, rich and inimitable as it is, is the index of any deep passion lying beneath? The truth about Mr. Dickens seems to us to be that, looking to the greatness of his achievements as a humorist, it is singular how very little of passion there is in him. There is more passion in Charles Lamb, there is infinitely more passion in Dr. Johnson, than in Dickens. It is true that his melodramatic efforts are often very effectively worked up—that the murder of Mr. Tigg in "Martin Chuzzlewit," for instance, and the craven panic of Jonas Chuzzlewit, show considerable power, but it is anything but the power of true passion; it is the power of melodrama consciously adding stroke after stroke to the desired effect.

That Dickens' moral influence has been, on the whole, healthy and good we heartily believe. It has been certainly profoundly humane. The hatred of cruelty diffused through the wonderful picture of Dotheboys' Hall is alone sufficient to earn him the gratitude of all English-speaking peoples. The feeling expressed towards a different kind of cruelty, that of Steerforth the seducer, in "David Copperfield," is equally sincere, though less effective. And the hatred of cruelty is not more keen than the contempt for hypocrisy in the narrower sense—such hypocrisy as Pecksniff's, or even mere pompous humbug like Podsnap's—but here the humorist not unfrequently swallows up the moralist, and his delight in the grand incoherency of human nature often overpowers his scorn for falsehood. Still, the last moral service we should think of ascribing to Dickens' literary influence would be the diffusion of a genuine reverence for absolute sincerity and realism. The great writer himself falls into the most mawkish and unreal sentimentalism. Half the geniality which is supposed to be Mr. Dickens' great merit is the most vulgar good-humor of temperament—a strong disposition to approve the distribution of punch and plum-pudding, slap men heartily on the back, and kiss pretty women behind doors. Mr. Wardle in "Pickwick," and to a considerable extent Mr. Pickwick himself, represents the sort of generosity which is elevated into a gospel in the "Christmas Tales," the "Christmas Carol," and the others. The melodrama of Scrooge's conversion from miserliness to generosity contains a thoroughly vulgar and poor moral. But the gospel of geniality is better than the caressing sort of praise lavished on spoony young men and women simply because they are spoony, in those multitudinous passages tending to excite nausea, of which the type is the blessing pronounced over Ruth Pinch because she frequents the fountain in the Temple, is in love with John Westlake, and makes a rumpsteak pie with some deftness. Mr. Dickens has brought people to think that there is a sort of piety in being gushing and maudlin, and this is anything but a useful contribution to the morality of the age. His picture of the domestic affections, which Lord Dufferin calls the strong point of his teaching, seems to us very defective in simplicity and reserve. It is not really English, and tends to modify English family feeling in the direction of theatric tenderness and an impulsiveness wholly wanting in self-control.

In one word, it seems to us that Mr. Dickens' highest and lowest moral influences arise from the same cause, his wonderful genius for caricature. All vices arising from *simple* motives he makes contemptible and hideous—avarice, cruelty, selfishness, hypocrisy, especially religious hypocrisy. But then he has a great tendency to make the corresponding virtues ludicrous too by his over-colored sentiment. The brothers Cheeryble always seem to be rubbing their hands from intense brotherly love; the self-abandonment of Tom Pinch is grotesque; the elaborate self-disguise of Mr. Boffin as a miser in order to warn Bella Wilfer of her danger, is an insult to both the reason and conscience of the reader; and Mr. Dickens' saints, like that Agnes in "David Copperfield" who insists on pointing upwards, are invariably detestable. His morality concentrates itself on the two strong points we have named, a profound horror of cruelty and a profound contempt for humbug; but Mr. Dickens has no fine perception for the inward shades of humbug—relaxed and cosseted emotions.

His greatest service to English literature will, after all, be not his high morality, which is altogether wanting in delicacy of insight, but in the complete harmlessness and purity of the immeasurable humor into which he moulds his enormous stores of acute observation. Almost all creative humorists tend to the impure—like Swift and Smollett, even Fielding. On the other hand, there are plenty of humorists who are not creative, who take the humor out of themselves and only apply it to what passes, like Charles Lamb and Sydney Smith. But Dickens uses his unlimited powers of observation to create for himself original fields of humor, and crowds grotesque and elaborate detail around the most happy conceptions, without ever being attracted for a moment towards any prurient or unhealthy field of laughter. Thus, as by far the most popular and amusing of all English writers, he provides unlimited food for a great people without infusing any really dangerous poison into it. In this way, doubtless, he has done us a service which can scarcely be over-estimated. Nor do we see that his fame is likely to gain by making for him any false claim on our gratitude. His true claim, if *correctly* stated, scarcely can be over-stated; but still it is very easily misstated, and is usually grossly misstated, as it seems to us, in those solemn acts of public idolatry by which we are inarticulately endeavoring to express our pride in his fame and our ambition for its permanence.

RENAN ON EDUCATION.

Lecture at the Theatre du Prince Imperial in Paris.

Paris (April 21) Correspondence London Times.

I have more than once noticed the attractions at the Theatre du Prince Imperial, of the lectures, or *conferences*, as they are called, of popular professors or writers. There was one announced for Saturday last by M. Renan, on "The State and the Family." The theatre is capable of holding 2500 persons, and on this occasion it was nearly full. The prices of admission ranged from five francs to ten sous. About one-tenth of the audience were women, and among the occupants of the higher benches of the amphitheatre were a good many men in blouses. The meeting was convoked by the Society for the Professional Education and Instruction of Women. The chair was taken by M. Carnot, for a short time Minister of Public Instruction under the Republic, and son of the celebrated Conventionist and member of the Committee of Public Safety, who used to be called "the organizer of victory." On his entrance into the hall on Saturday evening, M. Renan was accompanied by M. Carnot, M. Ernest Picard (both deputies for Paris), and others, who were received with clapping of hands and loud cheers. The audience were evidently prepared to applaud to the echo all that M. Renan said, if they could only hear it. Unfortunately, scarcely a sentence was audible, even to those in the immediate neighborhood of the lecturer. He sat at a table in front of the stage, and occasionally endeavored to make up for the insufficiency of his voice by the vehemence of his gesticulations. Long before the lecture was over the remoter seats had been evacuated by their occupants. As very few persons among the audience really heard what M. Renan said, the address is published at full length in the *Journal des Debats*, to which he has for a long time been a contributor. It fills nearly six columns of that paper. I extract one or two passages. After describing the system of instruction as practised by the republics of ancient Greece and in the middle ages, coming down to modern times, he said:—

"I will not recount the struggles which followed, and which belong entirely to contemporaneous history; it is sufficient to say that a sort of concordat seems to be established between those who wish the State to be the sole instructor and those who wish that instruction should be entirely left to private action. In this new system the State takes the part of principal promoter of studies. It makes pecuniary sacrifices for that object, and so do the towns. Finally, society occupies itself actively in a matter which it deems to be of superior interest to it, but it forces no one. It does not punish the father who is guilty of not giving an education to his son. The father who does not wish for the schools of the State has others at his choice. I do not examine whether that ideal is carried out in practice, or whether the State carries into the direction of public instruction the liberal and solid spirit requisite in such matters. I only occupy myself with the general system; and this system, for my part, I adopt as reconciling well enough, if properly practised, the rights of the family with the rights of the State. It is quite clear that a system of education analogous to that of Greek antiquity, uniform, obligatory on all, removing the child from his family, subjecting him to a discipline which may wound the conscience of the father—such a system, far from being a machinery of education, would be sure to produce brutish ignorance and stupidity. The conceptions of the time of the revolution (excepting Talleyrand's plan), and especially the University of Napoleon I, were marked in this respect by an incurable defect. Read the regulation of studies in 1802 and you will find these words:—'All that is relative to meals, to regulations, to exercise, and to sleep shall be done in companies. In each Lyceum there shall be a library containing 1500 volumes. All the libraries shall contain the same works, and no other work can be placed in them without the authorization of the Minister of the Interior.' And this is what M. Thiers calls 'the finest work, perhaps, of the reign of Napoleon I.' I take the liberty of not being of his opinion. That uniformity of education, that official spirit, would be the intellectual death of the nation. No; such is by no means our ideal. The State should maintain a level, and not impose it. Even on the question whether the State shall make a certain minimum of instruction obligatory, I hesitate. That there is a moral obligation on a father to give his son necessary instruction, that instruction which makes the man, is too evident to be insisted upon. But I hesitate when asked whether this obligation should be made a law, and the neglect of it punishable. If a father or a mother will take upon themselves to give or cause to be given at home to their child an education which appears best to them, how can it be ascertained that this education is equivalent to that which is given in a primary school? Must the child undergo an examination? It is this examination which disquiets me. Who is to be the examiner? And on what subject is it to take place? Certainly, if practical persons assure me that a law of the kind is necessary to remove this load of ignorance which crushes us, I would consent to it; but I do not believe such to be the case. It is not the same, perhaps, with gratuitous primary instruction; that is desirable; and it is necessary that the father who does not give instruction to his son should be held inexcusable. Let the public blame fall upon him, well and good; but I want nothing more. The real sanction in this, as in all things of moral order, is to allow a strong public opinion to be freely formed against misdeeds which the law can never reach."

In conclusion, M. Renan said:—"In all things let us revert to the traditions which an enlightened Christianity and a sound philosophy agree in teaching us. The most glorious characteristic of France is that she knows better than any other nation how to perceive her defects and to criticize herself. In this we resemble Athens, where intelligent men passed their time in speaking ill of their own city and exalting the institutions of Sparta. Let us believe that we badly continue the brilliant and intellectual society of the two last centuries by being only frivolous. We do but little honor to our ancestors by imitating them only in their defects. Let us avoid pushing to an extreme the dangerous game of using without remission the living forces of the country; in acting like the Arab horsemen, who urge their horses do the gallop up to the very edge of the precipice, believing they can at any moment stop them. The world is not maintained but by virtue; and ten just men often obtain pardon for a whole society that is culpable. Selfishness and the greedy search after riches and enjoyment can found nothing. Let each one, then, do his duty. Each one in his situation in life is the guardian of a tradition which concerns the continuation of the divine work here below. Strange, indeed, is the situation of the man placed between the imperious dictates of conscience and the uncertainties of a destiny which Providence has been pleased to cover with a veil. Let us listen to conscience, and believe it. If, which God forbid! duty be a snare laid for us by a deceiving genius, it is noble to have been deceived. But it is no such thing; and for my part I hold the truths of natural religion as certain, after their manner, as those of the material world. Such is the faith that saves; the faith which makes us regard otherwise than a foolish part of pleasure the few days which we pass on this earth—the faith which assures us that all is not vain in the noble aspirations of our heart; the faith which strengthens us, and which, when now and then clouds gather in the horizon, shows us beyond the storm happy regions where humankind, drying up their tears, will be one day consoled for their sufferings."

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This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.
Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the
DRIVING SEASON
OF
1869,
COMBINING
STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH.

Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

FIRE. SKATING RINK. FIRE.
STILL ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY FOR WATSON'S SAFES.

Messrs. J. WATSON & SON:—

GENTLEMEN:—We had one of your well-known and celebrated Fireproof Safes, with the inside door improvement, in the fire that destroyed the Philadelphia Skating Rink on Thursday night, the 29th instant. The safe was exposed to an intense heat, melting off the brass knobs and plates. On opening the safe, we found all our books, money, and papers in perfect condition, and to our great satisfaction.

Yours, respectfully,
J. W. POST.
Philadelphia, April 30, 1869.

New Safes at greatly reduced prices, lower than elsewhere. Also, several good Second-hand Safes.

J. WATSON & SON,
(Of late Evans & Watson),
No. 53 S. FOURTH Street,
5 6 thstu6t§ Two doors above Chesnut street.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
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JOHN W. FRAZIER,
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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
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All orders by Mail promptly attended to.

BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES DONE.
Store Fronts put in, Offices fitted up, New Roofs put on, and immediate and special attention given to all kinds of Jobbing.
Gentlemen having country seats requiring new work, or repairing done, will, by giving us a call, or sending a note, receive prompt consideration. A trial is solicited. 4 14 1m

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	

Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116,150·08	
Cash in drawer	413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
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James C. Hand,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.
INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
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INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 3 1§

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital..........$150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
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S. Morris Waln,
John B. McCreary,
J. B. Lippincott,
James Long,
James Hunter,
E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets..........$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital	$200,000·00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1868	478,263·30

DIRECTORS.
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Nalbro Frazier,
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Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thos. H. Montgomery,
James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, May 13, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCH STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 Second Cabin..........$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin..........$145 Second Cabin..........$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 2¼ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, May 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 18, at 11 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, May 22, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 29, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday June 1, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
30§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN,

Foreign Art Items.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* refers as follows to some works of French art now on exhibition in London:—

"It now cannot but be felt that the 'Birth of Venus,' by M. Cabanel, is a falling away from intellectual standards. We do not wish to be prudish. Any one who has not got beyond the point of being shocked by the nude female form confesses that the pure sphere of art is still above his habit of mind. And we freely admit that this 'Birth of Venus' possesses rare qualities; that the flesh is pearly, that the figure floats lightly on the waves, and rises as a vision of beauty from the sea-foam. Lovely too are the Cupid-like creatures that dance on the wing as butterflies. Yet of all the Venuses we have known, whether in marble or on canvas—whether it be the Venus de' Medici or of the Capitol, or Titian's Venus in the Florence Tribune—this figure by Cabanel is the most voluptuous, not to say licentious. Artists of all times naturally strive to give expression to their highest conceptions of beauty, and our objection to this Parisian Venus is simply that the conception is low. It was considered a sign of the debasement of manners under the Roman Emperors that the ideal of the Greeks, the pure type of beauty, the symbol of love, became identified with courtesans. And this is precisely the reading of the character given by M. Cabanel; yet this same M. Cabanel has been created officer of the Legion of Honor, and he received the grand prize in the Universal Exhibitions of 1855 and 1862. It is hardly possible to give greater emphasis to the statement that since Ingres, Flandrin, Delaroche, and Aug. Scheffer, the artists in France have suffered serious decadence. They have fallen from classicism through romanticism down to voluptuousness; they are severed from the intellect and the religion of the nation; and they answer the ends of the ruling dynasty sufficiently well if they do but pleasantly divert the minds of the people from weighty matters and more serious thought. Neither do the prevailing phases of French art appear in a more favorable light when we pass from M. Cabanel to M. Gerome, a painter who for genius, though misdirected, is by common consent second to none now living. Yet can it be that the great Gerome is human? Have not his works sometimes been inhuman? Is there not in his matchless productions an absence of the finer traits of our common humanity, such as mercy, conscience, and the sense of responsibility? M. Gerome, has, in fact, taught us to look always for a devil lurking in stealth somewhere. Even now a poor 'Marchand de Tapis' cannot sell a rug without the intrusion of a fiend who is made to howl from a corner at the passers by. In short, Mephistopheles, after the Goethe type, with a leer in the eye and a cold shudder in the touch, looks over the shoulder of M. Gerome while he paints. This 'Marchand de Tapis' has been produced for the sake of the carpet. The composition is awkwardly out of balance, and the color somewhat opaque and heavy. Next as a master-work, though in a different way, may be noted 'Napoleon I, 1814,' by Meissonier. The picture, strange to say, was exhibited in January last, at the Royal Institution, by its owner, Mr. Ruskin, 'in illustration of the relations of Flamboyant Architecture to contemporary and subsequent Art.' This amazing achievement, supposed to represent in money value £1000, received from Mr. Ruskin, in a printed appendix to his most eloquent lecture, the following depreciatory and somewhat unintelligible criticism:—'Realistic art of the lower school, but consummate of its kind. Look at it with the lens. Showing the relation of the disturbed and dramatic manner of modern art to the disquietude of national character.' We must confess that this disturbed manner is not very obvious in the stern resolve and imperturbable bearing of Napoleon; neither does the 'disquietude of national character' seem to be of much concern to the war-horse that carries the great and ponderous emperor. This work, notwithstanding criticism, remains truly grand. It was said, if we mistake not, of Michael Angelo that he could have carved a giant on a cherry-stone, and so Meissonier can on the scale of miniature impart large significance to history, and within the compass of a few square inches shadow forth the destinies of empires. Mr. Ruskin, in the words already quoted, adds weight to what we have ventured to say on the decadence of French art; yet this picture of Napoleon I, though 'realistic art of the lower school,' is consummate after its kind; the slightest touch could not be changed without abatement of its perfections."

—A sad story was told at an inquest held in St. Pancras, London, on Friday, April 16, by Dr. Lankester on the body of Isidore Magnes, aged fifty-nine, a French artist, who was found at his rooms in Charlotte street, Fitzroy Square. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased once held a high position, but "being anxious to make a name in the world" he five years ago commenced a large picture which he hoped, when completed, to have in the gallery at Versailles, and with that view he sent a photograph of it to the French Emperor. He also had an idea of sending it to the English Royal Academy. He had named the picture—a crayon drawing which he intended to bring out in oil—"L'Entente Cordiale: an Episode of the Crimean War," and the price he had fixed on was £2000. He labored on this picture, neglecting other work which would have paid him well, and gradually sank lower and lower into poverty. His friends assisted him, but, being absorbed in his great work, he did not heed their advice, and they left him. His principal food was a loaf of bread and a pint of milk daily. A fortnight ago his landlady, to whom he owed six weeks' rent, lent him a little money to buy food with. He was last seen alive on Sunday, the 11th ultimo, and on the following Tuesday was found dead in his bed. The doctor who was called in said he had been dead two days. A *post mortem* examination showed that the brain was entirely gone from the effect of decomposition. The cause of death, the doctor stated, was fatty degeneration of the heart, which had probably ceased its action through the mental excitement of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from fatty degeneration of the heart, accelerated by want and anxiety of mind."

—A collection of drawings and pictures, including 16 drawings by Turner, the property of the late Mr. John Dillon, which were sold in London by Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods on Saturday, April 17, realized prices even more surprising than those at the sale of Mr. Ruskin's and another collection two days previously. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to upwards of £15,000. Turner's 16 drawings were sold for £7801 10s., an average of nearly £500 each, and £1200, the highest price of all, was paid for one of the least interesting of the set—a purely artificial composition, representing a lake overshadowed by trees, with cattle going to water. In contrast to these prices, a fine drawing by Barrett, and "Gisborough Priory," by Girtin, went for a mere song. A landscape by Gainsborough, formerly in the collection of Samuel Rogers, sold for 720 guineas. A sketch by the late Mr. Phillip for his "Andalusian Letter-writer" brought 200 guineas; a poor specimen of Leslie, "Jeanie Dans," 120 guineas; and a rough though vigorous little work of the eldest Linnell, 165 guineas. The explanation of all this is simple, and no secret is made of it by the dealers themselves, who give these prices. Pictures with great names attached to them are part of the equipage of a great fortune made in commerce or industry, and the signature of Turner stands in lieu of all artistic merits in the eyes of our *nouveaux riches*.

French Pipes.

The French have started a serious competition with the Germans, and have at this present day taken a large share of the pipe trade into their own hands. The home manufacture of France is not only self-sufficient, but large numbers of pipes are now exported from thence to foreign countries. Many of the Parisian pipe-makers draw their supplies of raw material directly from the mines. Taste and elegance of design, which are general characteristics of the manufactures of the French, are very conspicuous in their pipes. Those made at Nismes, from magnesite of the department of the Gard, are also held in high estimation. A large business in meerschaum pipes is done in Austria at this time. The meerschaum itself is shipped in lumps of considerable size, packed in wooden boxes. The meerschaum bowls are prepared by soaking first in tallow, then in wax, and finally by carving and polishing. The high price of meerschaum pipes has, of course, led to the introduction of many cheaper substitutes and imitations, some of which are not easily detected by an unpractised eye. None of these can, however, compare in lightness or porosity to the genuine material. Porcelain pipes are manufactured in Germany. They are made from pure china clay, or kaolin, and are coated with a bright enamel. Porcelain pipes are either plain or painted, in which latter case, their price is proportionate to the artistic labor expended on them, which is often of a high order. The porcelain pipe is an emblem of old fatherland to every Teuton. Clay pipes are manufactured in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Italy, etc. Many varieties are known, all of which may be classed under two heads; namely, pipes with stem and bowl united, and pipes in which the bowl alone is made of clay and the stem of some other substance. Among the first we find clay pipes, white, light, and smooth; clay pipes with ribs and raised lines; clay pipes, white inside and colored outside; clay pipes with external molded designs; and in general, the "common run" of all democratic or workingmen's clay pipes. In the second category we have pipe bowls representing heads of men, of women, or children, of animals, of fantastic subjects, or the busts of the living heroes of the day. We have in revolutionary times in Europe often seen clay pipes symbolizing political doctrines or caricaturing those of St. Omer, Givet, Marseilles, Nismes, and some other localities. The production of clay pipes is immense, as may be judged from the fact that one manufacturer alone offers three thousand different models for sale. All clay pipes are made in moulds from well-prepared clay, their value varying according to the difficulties of workmanship. Clay pipes are best packed in boxes with oat straw as a filling.

—A Mahomedan correspondent of the *Friend of India* professes to give a faithful picture of the harem of a Bengal Mussulman. His "picture," however, is nothing more than a statement of his opinions. He is evidently one of the advanced school of Bengalees, for his object is to convince his countrymen that they ought to allow their wives to go forth publicly, in accordance with what he deems the true spirit of the Mahomedan law. His letter shows that the work which so many English ladies have attempted to carry out is beginning to be taken up spontaneously by a section of the natives. "The harem of a Mussulman," he says, "is a small circle of happiness and misery"—a condition of affairs not so peculiar to Bengalee domestic life as he appears to imagine. He gives us to understand that the women in the harem are always quarrelling, and their jealousies are "very disagreeable." The little education they have received only serves to enlighten them on "the fundamental principles of their religion, and on cookery." The widow is "treated as a cursed being." All this was well known before. The writer is only worth hearing when he pleads for the freedom of his countrywomen from the restrictions imposed upon them by custom. He admits, however, that the Mussulman ladies are at present not mentally fit "to appear in public." He wishes the Government to discourage the practice of keeping females secluded, and not to limit the benefits of the proposed normal schools to Hindoo women. It does not appear to have occurred to him that the remedy lies in the hands of his own class. The *Friend* states in connection with this letter that Synd Shurf-ood-deen, nominated by Mr. Grey to one of the scholarships which will enable him to complete his education in England, intends to take his wife with him to London. He desires that she, too, may be properly educated. Ladies like Mrs. Mullens and Mrs. Marshman, who strove years ago to bring about this state of mind in the natives, will be rejoiced to find that at last the seed begins to bring forth fruit.

—An English paper says:—"For some time there has been a reaction in America against the early custom of the English settlers in superseding the Indian names of places. The process of restoration, however, does not promise to be an unmixed good. A newspaper, published in the region of Lakes Memphremagog and Winnepesaukee, remarks that 'the fish in Lake Holleyhunkemunk, Maine, are superior to those of either Lake Weeleybacook or Moosetockmeantuc. Those of Chauhungogungamaung were very fine, but they all got choked to death in trying to tell where they lived.'"

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AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 4 22

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, at 10 A. M., at the Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Hospital Stores, and other property no longer needed for the public service, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

Sulphuric Ether, 7000 ounces; Alcohol, 1700 quarts; Cerate of Cantharides, 6000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 3000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Ginger, 3000 ounces; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 5000 ounces; Powdered Opium, 2000 ounces; Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ, 6000 ounces; Sulphate of Quinine, 500 ounces.

Sperm Candles, Beef Extract, Condensed Milk, Desiccated Egg.

Adhesive and Isinglass Plasters, Gutta Percha Cloth, Patent Lint, Oiled Silk and Muslin Roller Bandages, Linen. Also, 15,000 Mosquito Bars, new.

Full particulars in catalogues. Terms cash; 25 per cent. required as deposits at time of sale, and all goods to be removed within five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
5 10 8t Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale the prize steamer ATLANTA, as she now lies at League Island, on the 15th day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock M.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Station.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Station within ten days from the day of sale.

A. E. BORIE,
4 29 14t Secretary of the Navy.

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 FETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way. 30 1m*

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.

The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.

J. B. OKIE,
4 24tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT Residence, No. 2230 Green street. The house is 20 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.

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5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

CAYUGA STREET, GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE, 4 French-roofed houses, ten rooms and bath-room, large lots, near Wayne Station and horse-cars. Price, $6000 each; part may remain. Apply No. 4 N. WHARVES. 5 11 2t*

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE CONstitution House, Atlantic City, N. J., with the Furniture. Immediate possession can be given.

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5 10 6t* N. W. corner Front and Wharton sts., Phila.

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Apply to CLARK & ETTING,
No. 711 WALNUT Street.

Carpets fitted throughout will be sold with house if desired. 4 29 tf

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TO RENT, WEST PHILADELPHIA—The elegant Mansion, with extensive Grapery, at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Locust streets, formerly owned and occupied by Samuel T. Altemus, Esq. Price, $3000 per annum. Immediate possession. Very desirable for a boarding-house.

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They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers,

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PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·30 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

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At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

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At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11§ General Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the army with the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with Straps and Caps complete.

Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES (Binocular), with Cases and Straps complete.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.

The Telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33), and the Marine Glasses of not less than five (5), magnifying powers, and both of defining power, and make similar and equal to the models in this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.

Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.

The time for the reception of the above mentioned proposals is extended to MONDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 M., and the time for furnishing the supplies to the 10th day of July next.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

L. B. NORTON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
4 26 12t Property and Disbursing Officer.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

ELEGANT ENGLISH BOOKS.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Afternoons,

May 11, 12, 13, and 14, valuable miscellaneous books, English editions, including fine editions of Bulwer, Dickens, Scott, and other eminent writers, Doré's superbly illustrated works, best editions of Shakespeare, poets, etc. Also, standard library books, theology, history, fine arts, gift books, juveniles, etc. 5 8 5t

Sale No. 927 Market street.

STOCK ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOS, HARP, VIOLINS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

12th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 927 Market street, the stock of pianos of Joseph J. Mickley, going to Europe, comprising two elegant new rosewood pianos, 7 octaves, made by Raven & Bacon, New York; one 7⅓ octaves; one do., 7 octaves, second-hand; one do. by Chickering; pedal harps, double action, made by Erard; violins; lot tools, handscrews, etc.

FURNITURE.

Also, the household furniture, beds and bedding, china and glassware, carpets, oil cloths, kitchen furniture, etc. 5 8 3t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MELODEON, MIRRORS, OFFICE FURNITURE, FINE HAIR MATTRESSES AND FEATHER BEDS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

May 13, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth; superior library and dining-room furniture, walnut chamber suits, cottage chamber suits, superior rosewood piano-forte, rosewood melodeon, made by Pruiel & Co.; French plate mirrors, handsome wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, etageres, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; fine hair mattresses and feather beds, fine china, glass, and plated ware; large assortment of office furniture, 2 iron chests, refrigerators, large ice cream freezer, printing press, type and boxes, superior sewing machine, made by Singer & Co.; stoves, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. [5 11 2t

Sale at No. 1607 Mount Vernon street.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, PIANO, ELEGANT CARPETS, CURTAINS, ETC. ETC.

On Monday Morning,

May 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1607 Mount Vernon street, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture, comprising walnut parlor suit, green plush, elegant etagere, centre table, gilt bouquet table, fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors; superior rosewood piano, made by Emerson, Boston; lace and reps curtains, elegant mantel ornaments, walnut hall furniture, superior walnut dining and sitting-room furniture, elegant buffet sideboard, extension table, secretary, bookcase, fine china, glass, and plated ware, elegant walnut chamber furniture, mirror door-wardrobes, handsome cottage sets, fine feather-beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, bedding, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, etc.

House to rent. 5 11 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

May 13, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [5 7 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

May 14, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc. 5 8 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, &c.,

ON MONDAY MORNING,

May 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 11 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

STOCK OF FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of elegant silver-plated ware and table cutlery, consisting of tea and coffee services of various patterns, soup tureens, pitchers, castors, butter dishes, coffee urns, oval and square waiters, pickle stands, napkin rings, syrup pitchers, cake baskets, goblets, cups, fruit baskets, salts, card receivers, etc., etc.

TABLE CUTLERY.—Also, ivory handle dinner and dessert knives, with plain and plated blades, carvers, etc. Also, plated table and dessert spoons and forks. 1t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES, SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME BOOKCASE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

12th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, very desirable furniture, including—Handsome walnut and rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocatelle, terry, and hair-cloth; handsome walnut chamber suits of a variety of styles, finished in oil and varnish; 4 superior fire-proof safes, made by Evans & Watson, Lillie, and Farrel & Herring; handsome walnut bookcase, chandeliers, handsome Brussels, imperial, and ingrain carpets; fine feather beds, hair mattresses, oil paintings, superior platform scales, set of harness, etc.

ELEGANT MIRRORS.

Also, 2 extra large and elegant French plate pier mirrors, massive frames; 4 fine oval and pier mirrors, consol tables, etc.

Also, 2 large invoices of fine shades.

Also, handsome zephyr Afghan. 5 10 2t

Sale No. 1008 N. Fifth street.

SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME WALNUT BOOKCASE, FINE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, KITCHEN FURNITURE, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1008 N. Fifth street, very superior household furniture. 5 8 5t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

BOOT AND SHOE MACHINERY, SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINES, KNOX SOLE CUTTER, ETC.

On Friday Afternoon,

14th instant, at 2 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, the machinery of a boot and shoe manufacturer, including eight superior sewing machines by Howe and Singer, splitting machine, Knox sole cutter, rollers, dies, lasts, eyeletting machine, etc. etc. [5 8 5t

Sale No. 639 Arch street.

THIRTY VERY SUPERIOR FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

Made by the Lillie Safe and Iron Company.

On Tuesday Morning,

18th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 639 Arch street, by catalogue, the balance of stock of very excellent fire-proof safes of various sizes, made by the Lillie Safe and Iron Company. 5 5 11t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning.

May 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1200 LOTS WHITE AND LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, KID GLOVES, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

Also,

SALE OF STRAW GOODS,

Including about 300 cases ladies', misses', and children's wear, in the most fashionable styles. 5 10 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

May 13, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city made goods.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 5 10 3t

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS, No. 239 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited. [3 27 tf

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.

Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 22 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM,
Superintendent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RED MEN.

A History of the Order—Its Celebration of Tammany's Day—The Procession, the Route, Etc., Etc.

To-morrow the Improved Order of Red Men celebrate the anniversary of Tammany's Day. There will be a parade, an oration, and a ball. The most extensive and careful preparations have been made to insure the success of all three, and no doubt need be entertained but that the Red Men will worthily do honor to the time and the occasion.

In this connection an epitome of the origin and history of the Order may not prove uninteresting.

There exists in the recollection of some of the older members of the present day an early tradition, once popular, which points to Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware river, as the birthplace of the society, and some time during the period intervening between the year 1812 and 1814, as the time of the kindling of its first council-fire. At the close of the war this council-fire was necessarily quenched, the garrison disbanded, and the volunteers returned to their homes. But recollections of the past, the charms of an association so patriotic in its origin and purpose, and which had been so productive of good in the past, when the dark mantle of adversity hung like a pall upon the country, with the natural desire to perpetuate and extend it, were the incentives to revive the society. Accordingly a call was inserted in one or more of the newspapers of Philadelphia for a Council of the Red Men, which resulted in the organization of what was subsequently known as the Tribe of Columbia of the Society of Red Men of Pennsylvania.

Such, in brief, is the traditional history of the origin of the order, but there is in the records of the society presumptive, as well as contemporaneous external evidence that it originated at a much earlier day; and it is as probable that it took its rise during the Revolutionary war as during that of 1812-15, and the origin attributed to the society at Fort Mifflin may have been but the reorganization of pre-existing fraternal elements by the volunteers for kindred purposes.

Tammany, Tamany, Temany, or Tamened, as the name is variously written, was a Delaware chief, who flourished toward the end of the seventeenth century. He is mentioned by Thomas, in his "History of New York," published at London in 1757, and by Heckwelder in his "Account of the Indian Nations." The latter refers to him as a chief who never had his equal, and states that when Colonel Morgan, of Princeton, in 1776, by direction of Congress, visited the Western Indians, the Delawares conferred on him the name of Tammany, "in honor and remembrance of their ancient chief, as the greatest mark of respect which they could show to that gentleman, who they said had the same address, affability, and meekness as their honored chief." As early as our Revolutionary war societies called after Tammany were in existence. His admirers dubbed him a saint, and, under the name of St. Tammany, proclaimed him the patron saint of America.

His name was inserted in some of the calendars, and his festival celebrated on the 1st of May in every year. On that day a numerous society of his votaries walked together in procession through the streets of Philadelphia, their hats decorated with buck-tails, and proceeded to a handsome rural place out of town, which they called the Wigwam; where, after a long talk or Indian speech had been delivered, and the calumet of peace and friendship had been duly smoked, they spent the day in festivity and mirth. It must be borne in mind that the society rested upon a national basis; that whether the theory be adopted that it originated among the volunteers at Fort Mifflin in 1812-15, or regard it as the successor of a still earlier society existing among the soldiers of the Revolution, national politics formed a conspicuous feature of the organization. Down as late as 1817, and even to 1827, this feature is clearly visible in it.

In an old copy of by-laws, preserved in the archives of the Great Council of the United States, the complexion of the political bias, indicated thus early in the order, is clearly shown by a provision disqualifying persons who were not citizens, or who either held or owned slaves, from becoming members.

Thus far the society was no doubt political, taking its rise among military men, who were thoroughly imbued with American sentiments, and prior to the development of the intensely bitter animosity and local prejudices which at a later day grew out of the agitation of the slavery question; it was considered national without being considered political in any partisan sense, and hence the injunction already quoted from the early ritual.

From the reorganization of the society at Philadelphia, in the year 1817, it has spread into different sections of the country, North and South.

The first Chiefs chosen by the Great Council were Great Sachem, Seaman's Friend; Great Senior Sagamore, Hospitality; Great Junior Sagamore, True Verdict; Great Chief of Records, Link of Union; Great Chief of Wampum, True Verdict; Great Prophet, Cock of the Walk.

At a recent meeting of the Great Council of the United States, the following gentleman were elected officers:—

Great Incohonee, James A. Parsons, Camden, N. J.
Great S. S., George W. Lindsay, No. 20 North Paca street, Baltimore, Md.
Great J. S., Adam Smith, San Francisco, Cal.
Great Prophet, Joseph Pyle, Wilmington, Del.
Great Chief of R., M. H. Gorman, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.
Great K. of W., William Benson, No. 150 N. Howard street, Baltimore, Md.
Great Tocakon, J. W. Herbert, No. 4627 Paul street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Great Minewa, John G. Snyder, Chillicothe, Ohio.

We extract the following from the report of the Great Incohonee:—

I am in possession of facts which warrant me in asserting that prosperous results of a character not heretofore realized by our order have crowned the labors of the closing grand sun. For a full statement touching the condition of the Wampum Belt, and the numerical standing of the institution, I must refer you to the reports of the Great Chiefs of those special departments. But in reference to the former, I may say its condition is gratifying; and of the latter, that our hunting grounds now contain more great councils and tribes, and a larger membership by far, than heretofore.

During the past grand sun in every "assigned tract," with a single exception, the augmentation in tribes and membership has been gratifying; whilst in some hunting grounds the accession, in both tribes and membership, has been so rapid and extensive as to increase the number of Red Men over that of one grand sun ago by several thousands. Tribal council-fires are now brightly burning in seventeen jurisdictions, whilst the future is pregnant with most auspicious promises touching their being kindled elsewhere. The capacity of the order for the accomplishment of its great moral and intellectual purposes has been highly improved and its usefulness largely extended. Tribes have been organized during the past year in Louisiana, Indiana, Texas, and California.

At a recent meeting of the Great Council of the State of Pennsylvania, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating the anniversary of Tammany's day. The following was their report:—

PHILADELPHIA, 20th Sun, Cold Moon, G. S. D. 378.—To the Great Council of Pennsylvania, Improved Order of Red Men:—Chiefs and Brothers:—The undersigned committee, appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of Tammany's day by the Red Men in this jurisdiction, would respectfully submit the following report of their proceedings:—

On the 20th of Travelling Moon a meeting was held, and the committee organized by electing P. G. I. Angus Cameron, permanent chairman; P. G. S. M. H. Gorham, secretary; and P. S. Henry Feldman, treasurer.

At this meeting it was resolved that Tammany's day be celebrated by a general parade of the order, in full regalia, and that after the parade an oration be delivered by a competent brother.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th of Beaver Moon, G. S. D. 377.—To the Chiefs and Brothers of ——:—The celebration of the approaching anniversary of "Tammany's day," in the Flower Moon next, will mark an epoch in the history of the Improved Order of Red Men.

The founders of our institution, inspired with a grateful recollection and admiration of the pure and lofty character ascribed to one of America's noblest chieftains, ordained that his natal day—the 12th of the Flower Moon—in each succeeding great sun, should be celebrated as a holiday.

In the changing vicissitudes of time, which bore heavily upon our early brethren, this admirable observance was suspended.

After the lapse of thirty odd great suns, the Great Council of the United States, with a view of restoring the ancient "landmarks *our* fathers had set," re-established Tammany's day as the annual festival of our order.

The Grand Council of Pennsylvania, conformably to the action of the National Council, appointed the undersigned a Committee of Arrangements, with full power in the premises.

The committee, with a view of having the day celebrated with becoming services, and in a manner every way worthy of the proud position our order now occupies, have determined upon the following

PROGRAMME.

First. That the Red Men of Pennsylvania will celebrate the anniversary of "Tammany's day" on the 12th of Flower Moon next, G. S. D. 378, by a public parade (the members to wear the sash only), after which an oration will be delivered by a member of the order. The above services to take place in the city of Philadelphia.

Second. No costume or fancy dress will be allowed in the line.

Third. The members are requested to appear in black suits, white gloves, and black hats.

Fourth. Great Councils and Tribes appearing in the procession will be allowed to employ their own music, and to carry appropriate banners in line.

Fifth. The order throughout the State, and in the various jurisdictions, are earnestly and fraternally requested to be with us and participate in the ceremonies of the occasion, and assist in presenting to the pale faces a demonstration worthy of the Red Men of Pennsylvania.

Sixth. Great Councils and Tribes intending to join with us are requested to notify the Committee of Arrangements, through the secretary, of such intention, and the probable number of brothers they will have in line on the day of celebration.

Tribes will form in the following order:—

First. Guard of the Wigwam, carrying a spear.
Members of the Degree of Adoption, four abreast.
" " " Hunters, " "
" " " Warriors, " "
" " " Chiefs, " "
First Brave. Junior Sagamore. Second Brave.
Prophet.
Chief of Records. Keeper of Wampum.
Third Brave. Senior Sagamore. Fourth Brave.
The Four Appointed Warriors.
First Sannap. Sachem. Second Sannap.
Past Sachems, four abreast.
Guard of the Forest.

Second. The spear tipped with red and fringed with horsehair, with scarlet steamers bearing name and number of tribe, will designate mishinewas of tribes.

Third. The spear tipped with blue and fringed with horsehair will designate the assistant mishinewas of tribes.

Fourth. The great mishinewa will wear a sash composed of the colors of the hunter's, warrior's, and chief's degrees, with rosette of same colors on the breast of sash.

Fifth. Aids to great mishinewa will wear sashes of same colors, without rosette.

Sixth. Mishinewas of divisions will wear scarlet sashes, with rosettes of colors above described on breast of sashes.

Seventh. Division aids will wear scarlet sashes without rosettes.

Eighth. Mishinewas of tribes, and assistants, will wear Past Sachem's sashes.

Ninth. The Representative of each tribe (or in case of his absence or inability a Past Sachem designated by the Sachem or his tribe) will appear in line with the Great Council. Representatives will wear the number of their tribes upon their sashes.

Tenth. Each brother in the line must be clothed in the appropriate regalia (*i. e.* sash only) of his rank, and is requested to appear in black suit, black hat, and white gloves.

Eleventh. No other sash than those prescribed in these orders will be allowed in the line.

Twelfth. No brother will be permitted to leave the ranks without permission of the mishinewa or assistant mishinewa of his tribe, and any member leaving must place his regalia in charge of a brother in the line. No smoking will be permitted.

Thirteenth. No tribe will be permitted to leave the line until it shall have arrived at the place of dismissal.

Fourteenth. The line will move at 11 o'clock precisely. Tribes are requested to be on the ground thirty breaths before the time named for the column to move. Our readers will understand that the word mishinewa is the same as marshal. In the afternoon, after the procession has been dismissed, an oration will be delivered at the Skating Rink, Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, and in the evening a grand ball will terminate the festivities of the day at the same place.

The following route has been selected:—

Form on Broad street, right resting on Coates, countermarch to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Marshall, down Marshall to Poplar, down Poplar to Sixth, down Sixth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Christian, up Christian to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Walnut, out Walnut to Twenty-third, thence to the Rink at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, where the oration will be delivered, and the brethren dismissed.

The line will move at 11 o'clock A. M., sharp time. Tribes are requested to be on the ground thirty breaths (minutes) before the time named for the column to move.

Marshals of Tribes will preserve a distance of six feet between each section, and of fifteen feet from the Tribe preceding them.

The procession will be formed as follows:—

P. G. I. Andrew J. Baker, Great Mishinewa (Chief Marshal.)

Aids to Great Mishinewa (Chief Marshal)—P. S. Oliver P. Cornman, No. 63; P. S. Francis P. Gibbs, No. 52; P. S. Robert T. Roberts, No. 56; P. S. John A. Nash, No. 68.

First Division.—Christian Kleins, No. 5, Marshal. Aids, Frederick Tschan, No. 14; Charles Anderson, Jr., No. 73. Tribes Nos. 90, 86, 85, 83, 79, 76, 75, 74, 73, 70. Form on Parrish street, west of Broad. Right on Broad street.

Second Division—Jacob L. Senneff, No. 51, Marshal. Aids, Charles H. Lex, No. 8; R. B. Antrim, No. 19. Tribes Nos. 63, 61, 56, 52, 51, (No. 15, of Camden, N. J., No. 9, of Washington,) 50, 49, 48. Form on Poplar street, west of Broad. Right on Broad street.

Third Division—Joseph H. Jeffris, No. 48, Marshal. Aids—George K. Rambo, No. 43; H. K. Minich, No. 79. Tribes Nos. 47, 44, 43, 41, 39, 37, 35, 33, 32, 30. Form on Girard avenue, west of Broad. Right on Broad street.

Fourth Division.—Rudolph Buckius, No. 33, Marshal. Aids, William H. Trout, No. 29; John Dumbell, No. 17. Tribes Nos. 29, 28, 27, 22, 19, 18. Form on Thompson street, west of Broad. Right on Broad street.

Fifth Division.—Thomas A. McDowell, No. 30, Marshal. Aid, Richard Borland, No. 18. Tribes Nos. 17, 14, 8, 7, 5, 4, 2, 1. Form on Master street, west of Broad. Right on Broad street.

Sixth Division.—J. C. Pierson, No. 3, of Delaware, Marshal. Aids, George Wilhelm, No. 1; E. M. Sprague, No. 3. Tribes Nos. 7, 6, 4, 3, 1, of Delaware. Great Council of Pennsylvania and Great Council of the United States. Form on Broad street, north of Jefferson. Right on Jefferson street.

Marshals of Divisions will preserve the distance of forty feet between each division, and of fifteen feet between each Tribe.

When the head of the column arrives at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, the command will halt, open ranks, face inwards, and countermarch through from the rear.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The regular monthly meeting of this society was held last evening, President Wallace in the chair, and Samuel L. Smedley acting as Secretary.

The committee to raise means for the purchase or erection of a new hall made a very encouraging report.

Among the objects of interest contributed to the Society, not previously reported, is a copper plate engraved in England, for the purpose of the manufacture of postage stamps for the Confederate States, presented to the Historical Society by Peter C. Ellmaker, Esq., late United States Marshal. This plate, together with a large quantity of stamps (specimens of which were received with the plate), was found on board the steamship Bermuda, captured off the Island of Alaco, on the 27th of April, 1862, by the United States steamer Mercedito, Captain Stellwagon, sent to this port as a prize, and subsequently condemned. The plate is well executed and in a good state of preservation.

Mr. Shrigley's report showed an increase of three hundred and forty-eight books and pamphlets during the month.

A bust of the late Rev. Dr. Brainerd, which is very well executed and thought to be very correct, has been presented to the society by one of his friends. The increase in books and other articles of interest during the past few months has been quite large, so great that the society has been under the necessity of procuring an additional room in which to deposit the books and other valuables.

Colonel Snowden, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that arrangements had been made with the Hon. David Paul Brown to deliver an eulogy, on the 28th of September ensuing, on the late Joseph R. Ingersoll, President of the Historical Society.

Frederick D. Stone, from the Committee on Elections, reported the names of ten gentlemen, who were unanimously elected members of the society. On motion of R. L. Nicholson, Charles S. Ogden was elected a member of the Finance Committee in place of J. L. Fenimore, deceased. The meeting then adjourned.

OBITUARY.—The funeral services of William C. McIntosh, Esq., an aged and highly respected gentleman, took place on Friday last, at 8 P. M., at his late residence in Christian street. The event drew together a large number of citizens. Mr. McIntosh was well and favorably known in the southern part of the city. He was a firm supporter of the Government during the Rebellion; a warm friend to the soldier and sailor, and contributed often and largely to their wants. As a Christian he was deeply interested in giving the Scriptures to the destitute, and especially to the heathen. His contributions to this cause alone amounted to thousands of dollars. He was one of three Christian gentlemen of this city to support in Burmah, as an instructor, Rev. Dr. Binney, formerly President of Georgetown College, D. C. This involved a heavy expenditure of his means, but was freely given. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Jared H. Peters, of the Third Baptist Church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Kincaid, a returned missionary. The body was immediately taken to Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y., for interment, next day. At the grave Rev. Dr. Wykoff and Rev. Dr. Buckley made short addresses.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mayor Fox has announced the following additional police appointments:—Joseph Sayer, 17th district; P. Gorman, 3d district; John Carroll, 4th district; Terrence Reilley, 16th district; Michael McGuire, 7th district; Wm. D. Clayton, 6th district; Michael Fisherty, 1st district; George W. Haverstock, Schuylkill Harbor; John Murphy, 2d district; John Moulie, John Lener, Nathaniel Laycock, and James Stroup, 5th district; Henry O'Brien, Turnkey 4th district; Thomas Buckley, Nicholas Keller, and Isaac J. Beans, 11th district; Bernard Brady, 7th district; James McNerney, Delaware Harbor; Edward Aimon, Sergeant 7th district, and John Cromburger, Sergeant 7th district.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—John Williams stole a bag of sugar from the place of George Legrand on Walnut street wharf yesterday. He was arrested while carrying it off and marched before Alderman Dougherty, who held him in $600 bail for trial.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold the following properties at the Stock Exchange to-day, at the prices annexed:—

4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	$65·50
11 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad	$20·00
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	$90·00
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	$29·00
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7·00
1 share Point Breeze Park	$125·00
50 shares Empire Transportation Co.	$52·00
$6500 Tidewater Canal priority bonds, 6 per cent. January and July	79½ p. c.
$2500 Susquehanna Canal preferred interest bonds	78 p. c.
$600 Baltimore Central Railroad 6 per cent. bond, coupon from January, 1869	90 p. c.
CALLOWHILL, No. 2619—Tavern and Dwelling	$5850
SIXTH AND MARRIOTT, S. E. corner—Store and Dwelling	$3250
MARRIOTT, east of Fifth—Lot	$1100
LANCASTER TURNPIKE, Twenty-fourth ward—Two Frame Dwellings	$1300
MARRIOTT, No. 616—Frame Dwelling	$2200
MAIN STREET, Germantown, No. 5121—Large Lot and Dwellings	$20,250
WALLINGFORD STATION, Delaware county, Pa.—Mansion, 7 acres, and outbuildings	$7750
FIFTH (north), No. 149—Modern Dwelling	$6300
SPRING GARDEN, Nos. 1002 and 1004—3 Brick Dwellings, 36 by 112 feet	$16,000
WALNUT, No. 815—Business Stand	$10,600
TWELFTH (south), No. 1161—Brick Dwelling	$2640
THIRD (south), No. 771—Four Frame Dwellings	$3400
Ground Rent, $210	$1400

MEETING OF LADIES.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, an adjourned meeting of the Ladies' Homœopathic Hospital Fair Association was held in the building of the Homœopathic College, Filbert street, near Eleventh. The chair was occupied by Mr. Edward S. Lawrence.

Permanent officers of the Association were elected, as follows:—President, Mrs. J. B. Moorehead; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Captain Turley, Mrs. T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Mary Scott, Mrs. W. H. Tilden, Miss Sarah Williamson, Mrs. Dr. Howard; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Edwin Greble; Recording Secretary, Miss L. E. Wadleigh; Treasurer, Mrs. George Burnham.

The object of the Association is to raise funds to build a Homœopathic hospital in this country, by the holding of a fair at Horticultural Hall in November next.

SEVERAL CHARGES.—Yesterday Christopher Corson, residing on Moyamensing avenue, below Marion street, attacked his wife in a brutal manner, by which she was rendered insensible. A son interfered, when Christopher drew a pistol and threatened his life. Policeman Moore then stepped in and was handled roughly; but he got his prisoner to the station, where a pistol and blackjack were found on him. He was held in $1000 bail to answer by Alderman Tittermary.

THE ASH QUESTION.—The Mayor has received numerous communications from citizens complaining that the ashes have not been removed according to the programme, and he has referred them all to the Board of Health for action. That Board have expressed a determination to see that the contracts are faithfully executed; and if the contractors do not perform their work agreeably to the contracts, the securities will be held responsible.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Yesterday afternoon Bernard Pack and several other fellows went into a house occupied by Mrs. Wesner on St. John street, below Callowhill, and after raising a disturbance, broke up the furniture. Pack was secured, and, after a hearing before Alderman Toland, was sent below.

TILL TAPPER.—James Irwin keeps a hat store at No. 1226 Ridge avenue. Last evening two fellows went into the place, one of whom purchased a hat, which he complained was too large. While the hatter was remedying the defect, they tapped the till of $14 and decamped.

ATTEMPTING TO PICK A POCKET.—At an early hour this morning an attempt was made by a party to pick the pocket of William Otty, on Market street, below Thirty-seventh. Several citizens interfered and arrested one Michael McAndrew, who was subsequently bound over for trial by Alderman Maule.

KNOCKED OVERBOARD AND DROWNED.—Ed. Dougherty, 5 years of age, was struck by the tiller of a canal boat on the Schuylkill, near Manayunk, and knocked overboard, yesterday. Notwithstanding efforts were made to rescue him, he was drowned.

FOR SALES OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, handsome residences, country seats, and building lots, see Thomas & Sons' catalogues and advertisements. On Tuesday next, by order of executors, 233 desirable lots, Camden, N. J.

FIRE.—Nichol's coverlet factory, on Howard street, above Columbia avenue, was slightly damaged by fire at 10 o'clock this morning.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, May 11, 1869.

The usual weekly exhibit of our national banks shows great improvement as far as the supply of money is concerned. But, in a business point of view, we may regard the condition of our banks as indicative of the unsatisfactory state of trade. There is too wide a discrepancy between the supply and demand for money to make a healthy market. The deposits of the week show an increase of $976,721, the loans of $425,548, and legal tenders $403,432. The same condition exists in New York, which shows that the money current is evidently towards the seaboard. In view of the large reserves now held by our banks, the loan market is singularly firm.

We quote call loans on Government and mixed securities at 5@7 per cent., and discounts at 6@8 per cent. for prime business paper.

Government securities are rather quiet to-day, and prices are generally strong. Gold continues excited, and the movement is again upward. The market opened at 137¾, and at 12 o'clock stood firm at 138⅜.

The Stock market was steady, and business was moderately active. State loans were neglected. City sixes were unchanged, selling at 101⅛ for the new and 98 for the old certificates. The Lehigh gold loan was taken at 94¾@95.

Reading Railroad was weak, and sold at 47·81; Pennsylvania Railroad was active and buoyant, selling as high as 57@57⅛; Catawissa Railroad preferred changed hands at 33¾, ex-dividend; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 56; and Norristown Railroad at 67½.

Nothing was done in Canal stocks. 66 was bid for Morris preferred; 13 for Susquehanna; and 47 for Delaware Division.

In Coal shares the only transaction was in Big Mountain, which sold at 5⅞. 4¾ was bid for New York and Middle; 5¼ for Shamokin; and 5 for Fulton.

Bank shares were without change.

Passenger Railway stocks attracted but little attention. Sales of Second and Third at 46¼. 18 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 45¼ for Chesnut and Walnut; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 13 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$11100 City 6s, New.ls.101⅛	100 sh Penna.c.c&p. 56½
$4600 do.......ls.101⅛	300 do...ls.s60. 56⅛
$1200 do..Old.ls. 98	30 do..c&p.ls. 56¾
$1000 C & Am 6s'83. 86½	9 do......ls. 56¾
$5000 Read 6s, '71... 96	100 do.....b60. 57
$2000 U S 10-40s..rg.108	25 do allotm's. 56¾
$4000 Leh V n bs.rg. 97	63 do allotm's. 56½
$1000 do.......c. 97	100 do.....b60. 57
$900 Sch N 6s, '82.. 66½	200 do...ls.b30. 57
$1000 do 66¾	100 do..opg&i. 56⅞
$3000 Leh R loan.ls. 85	100 do......s60. 56½
$500 Leh gold l.... 95	400 do.......... 56⅞
$1000 do.......c. 94⅞	100 do.....b30. 57
$1000 do. 94⅜	100 do.....b30. 57
$1000 do.......s5. 94¾	24 do....c&p. 57
11 sh Norrist'n R.. 67½	100 do.....s60. 56⅞
100 sh Big Mt....b60. 5⅞	100 do.....b30. 57
17 sh 2d & 3d Sts.... 46¼	24 do.......... 57⅛
400 sh Read R...ls.47·81	

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M. 137¾	10·59 A. M. 138
10·01 " 137⅞	11·06 " 138⅛
10·15 " 138	11·11 " 138¼
10·20 " 137⅞	11·30 " 138⅜
10·23 " 138	11·45 " 138¼
10·45 " 138⅛	11·46 " 138⅜
10·50 " 138	12·05 P. M. 138¼
10·52 " 138⅛	

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅝@120; do. 1862, 119¼@119½; do. 1864, 115⅛@115¼; do. 1865, 116@116¼; do. 1865, new, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1867, new, 117⅞@117⅝; do. 1868, 117⅞@117⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108⅞@109; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106⅛@106⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½. Gold, 138¼@137½; Silver, 130@132.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 119⅞@120⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 119¼@119⅛; do., 1864, 115⅛@115⅝; do., Nov., 1865, 116⅛@116½; do., July, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do., 1867, 117⅛@117⅜; do., 1868, 117⅛@117⅝; 10-40s, 108⅞@109. Pacifics, 106⅛@107. Gold, 138⅜.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.........181½	West. Union Tel...... 43½
N. Y. and Erie R...... 31	Cleve. & Toledo......107
Ph. and Rea. R....... 98⅜	Toledo & Wabash...... 74
Mich. S. and N. I. R..107½	Mil. & St. Paul R. c..... 78
Cle. and Pitt. R....... 92⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R. p..... 86⅞
Chi. and N. W. com... 89	Adams Express....... 60⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref..101½	Wells, Fargo & Co..... 35
Chi. and R. I. R......131⅛	U. S. Express........ 62½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.154⅜	Tennessee 6s, new.... 66⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.... 92¼	Gold............... 138⅜

Market firm.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 11.—The Flour market is inactive, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5@5·50 for superfine, $5·75@6·25 for extras, $6·50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. at $6·75@7·50; Ohio do. at $7·75@9·25; and fancy brands at $9·50@12, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is limited to prime lots, which are weak. Sales of 2000 bushels red at $1·60@1·65, 1000 bushels amber at $1·70@1·75, and 1000 bushels No. 1 Spring at $1·55. Rye is steady at $1·43@$1·45 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 88@89c. Oats were steady at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 80@83c.

2000 bushels prime Canada Barley Malt sold at $2.

Bark is quiet, and in the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 ℔ ton.

Whisky is offered for 94 to 97c. in large lots and 98c.@$1 in small lots.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MAY 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M. ....60 | 11 A. M. ....72 | 2 P. M. 79

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Br. brig Altavela, Thompson, Mayaguez, John Mason & Co.
Schr Vraie, Mason, Neponset, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. A. Elliott, Nickerson, Hyannis, do.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, New Bedford, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 23, Hummel, N. York, do.
Schr W. Wilson, Jenkins, Salem, do.
Schr Seal, Padgett, Salem, do.
Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, Ipswich, do.
Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Boston, do.
Schr Wind, Warwick, Norwich, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Neptune's Bride, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, 8 days from Gloucester, with fish to captain.
Schr Rescue, Kelley, from Boston, with empty bbls. to captain.
Schr E. T. Smith, Harvey, from Providence.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, from Providence.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, from Stonington.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Salem.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, from Salem.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, from Portsmouth.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Carson, from Rockport.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Slade, from Boston.
Schr Geo. H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr W. V. Edwards, Allen, from Boston.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Gloucester.
Schr Caroline Kienzle, Studams, from Danversport.
Schr C. Davidson, Jeffers, from Lynn.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 10—A. M.—Ship Wyoming, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., and barque Kosmos, for Rotterdam, went to sea yesterday.

The following vessels remained at the Breakwater last evening:—Brigs G. W. Chase, for Portland; S. Welsh, for Marblehead; schrs E. B. Shaw, for Boston; Ocean Traveller, for Beverly; Mary G. Farr, for Roxbury; J. Ricardo Jova, for Cienfuegos, all from Philadelphia; also schrs Thos. G. Smith, Mary E. Simes, Dreadnaught, and a fleet of about 75 sail of fishermen. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Ellie L. Smith, from Mobile for Philadelphia, was spoken 5th inst. lat. 30 25, long. 79 50.

Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Curacoa 14 days since.

Schr M. Sewall, Frisbie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 7th inst.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 8th inst.

Schr James Martin, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.

Schrs J. B. Austin, Davis, and S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

Schr Isabel, for Philadelphia, was loading at San Andreas 22d ult.

Schr Crisis, Owen, hence, at Nantucket 5th inst.

Schrs Wave Crest, Davis; Sallie B., Bateman; Annie Magee, Smith; J. W. Allen, Doane; and M. Steelman, Steelman, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 417 Vine street. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Vine street, 17 feet east of Crown street, No. 417; containing in front 17 feet, and extending in depth northward between lines parallel with Crown street 73 feet 2 inches to a 3 feet wide alley, leading from Crown street eastwardly to a 4 feet wide alley, which leads thence northwardly into Wood street. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, $2000 may remain on mortgage. Keys may be had of James Buck, S. W. corner of Crown and Vine streets.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 11 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story frame dwelling, stable, and 2¾ acres, Harrowgate lane, below Nicetown lane. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, containing 2 acres and 114 perches, with the messuages thereon erected, situate on a new road, lately opened near Harrowgate, leading from the Frankford road to the Germantown road, Twenty-third ward, known as Harrowgate lane. The improvements are a two-story frame house, containing 9 rooms; frame stable. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession.
The property of James S. Jenkins. Keys next door.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 11 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1305 North Seventh street, above Thompson street. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with double three-story back buildings situate on the east side of Seventh street, 31 feet 8 inches north of Thompson street, No. 1305; containing in front on Seventh street 15 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth eastward 72 feet 10 inches to a 3 feet-wide alley. The house has the modern conveniences; gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, etc. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $60. Keys at the drug store N. W. corner of Seventh and Thompson streets.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 11 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable Business Stand. 2½-story Frame Store, No. 510 South street, west of Fifth street. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable 2½-story frame store and lot of ground, situate on the south side of South street, west of Fifth street, No. 510; containing in front on South street 20 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet. Terms cash. Clear of all incumbrance.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 11 15-22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Stone Residence, with Stable and Coach-house, Johnson street, southwest of Green street, Germantown, 151 feet front, 300 feet deep, to Norton street. On Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story stone rough-cast messuage, with two-story back building and large lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Johnson street, 343 72-100 feet southwest of Green street, Germantown, Twenty-second ward; the lot containing in front on Johnson street 151 19-100 feet, and extending in depth 300 feet to Norton street—2 fronts. The house is well and substantially built; has piazza front and back; has parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, 9 chambers, and bath-room; gas, hot and cold water, water-closet, furnace, range, etc.; cellars paved with brick, and has a vault enclosed. The lot is handsomely laid out; has vegetable garden, etc. Stable and coach-house, green-house, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$4000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 11 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FRONT Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF EDWIN A. Stevens, Esq., deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—233 very desirable Lots, Camden, New Jersey, fronting on Second, Third, Fourth, West, Hamilton, Washington, Benson, Stevens, Mickle streets, and Bridge avenue. On Tuesday, May 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 233 desirable building lots in the city of Camden, New Jersey, situate between Bridge avenue, Hamilton, Second and West streets, late the property of Edwin A. Stevens, Esq., deceased. The lots on Benson street and north side of Washington street, between Third and West streets, will be sold subject to the restriction that purchasers shall not erect other than dwelling houses of the class of those erected within said limits, and such as would be objectionable in a good neighborhood. Terms—10 per cent. cash at the time of sale; 20 per cent. when title is made, say within twenty days, and balance secured on premises by bond and mortgage in four years or less, at the option of purchaser. Interest 7 per cent. per annum. For full particulars see plan, which may be had at the auction rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 11 13 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Refunding of Taxes Paid by Aliens—Arrangements for Carrying the Pacific Mails.

First Invoice of Goods from Japan for the East.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Refunding Taxes.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a circular defining the rules to be observed in refunding the taxes paid the Government from dividends, interest, or profits due to non-resident aliens. All that is necessary to get the money refunded is to produce affidavits showing that such tax has been paid, and that the person who paid them is the same as the one who puts in the claim. It is estimated that the amount of money to be paid on this account will reach six hundred thousand dollars.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Pacific Mails.

The Post Office Department has received a telegram from Promontory Point, stating that the mails have been delivered at that place to the Central Pacific Railroad, and that a through line has been regularly established. The Butterfield Company were last week informed that their contract would close on the junction of the roads. The cost by the Butterfield route was $1100 per mile, and by the railroad $200 per mile, per annum.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Consolidation of Financial Boards.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Consolidation among the financial people of Wall and Broad streets now appears to be the order of the day. A call for a special meeting of the members of the New York Stock Exchange and the members of the Gold Room is made for 3 o'clock to-day, and there is now every indication that a consolidation of both these boards will be agreed on on Monday.

There is understood to be a little dissatisfaction among some of the members of the Open Board of Brokers, who assert that the recent consolidation of their organization with that of the New York Stock Exchange was not ratified by two-thirds of the members. It is probable, however, that all will be amicably settled in a few days. The members of the Open Board were very happy yesterday afternoon over the new arrangement, and celebrated it by carrying their President, seated in his chair, over the heads of the members, through the street into Delmonico's, where a jollification took place.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Completion of the Union Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The Union Pacific Railroad was completed to-day. At 11·45 A. M., San Francisco time, the last tie and rail were laid and the last spike driven. Telegraph wires were attached to City Hall, in this city, and a fifteen-inch gun at Fort Point fired at each stroke on the last spike. In this city guns were fired, bells rung, and other manifestations of joy indulged in. The news created great enthusiasm in the interior towns.

First Invoice of Japanese Goods Shipped East.

The first invoice of Japan teas by the Pacific Railroad was shipped for St. Louis to-day, inaugurating the overland trade with China and Japan.

Mining Affairs.

The Savage Mining Company have declared a dividend of $4 per share for April, payable on the 12th instant.

Flour steady at $4·37½@5·25. Choice Wheat, $1·50. Legal-tenders, 74½.

FROM CANADA.

Wrecked Fishermen.

QUEBEC, May 11.—The ship Cairngorm has arrived her with 16 men belonging to the crew of the French fishing brig Jeanne, picked up at sea. They have been placed under the charge of the French Consul, who will send them home.

Ensign Whittaker.

The body of Ensign Whittaker, who was killed by young Chaloner, was embalmed and sent home on the Nestorian.

The troop ship Crocodile sails to-day with two battalions of artillery and the 78th Highlanders.

A Protest.

OTTAWA, May 11.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Harrison moved an address for petitions regarding the seizure of the schooner Mazeppa, at Detroit, in 1854, the owner of which vessel has never been compensated by the American Government. The motion was carried.

Mr. Savary moved for copies of the proclamations, etc., requiring an assimilation of currency, and urged that the Government pass a bill making the United States or British currency the standard in the Dominion.

Mr. Rose said that France, England, and the United States would probably make a uniform currency on the basis of the English sovereign, and he thought it best not to make any change until these countries came to a definite understanding in the matter. The motion was withdrawn.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Alabama Question Again.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Morning Standard* (Conservative) of to-day has a leading article on the Alabama question and the speech of Mr. Sumner in the United States Senate. In opposition, the writer reviews the relative positions of the United States and Great Britain, and asserts that raids and other outrages perpetrated by the American Fenians in Canada during the past few years more than overbalance the depredations committed by the Alabama on American commerce.

The Government of Great Britain, in consenting to submit the mutual international grievances to arbitration, did more than could be fairly demanded, and to yield further would be an act of cowardice and irreparable degradation.

—Louisiana promises this year to double its last year's rice crop, and to greatly increase that of oranges.

—The Legislature of this State classed a $1500 piano for the Governor under "coal, fuel, and incidental expenses."

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Removals from Office in Washington.

Instructions to the Treasury Clerks.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The President has appointed Mr. Pixley United States Attorney for California.

About thirty clerks were removed to-day from the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and several other dismissals in other bureaus are to take place immediately. The Appointment Clerk has issued stringent instructions to the subordinates in his office, forbidding them to give any information whatever concerning the removals under his supervision, either previous to or after they have been made. This is to prevent any of the parties designated for removal from annoying that official with importunities to be reinstated.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Pa R 2m 6s.... 94½	8 sh 2d & 3d Sts... 46½
$1400 City 6s, New 2d.101⅛	100 sh Read...s5&i. 47¾
$5000 do..........101⅛	200 do.......c. 47¾
$1000 Leh Gold l...c. 94⅞	400 do......ls. 47¾
$5000 N Pa 6s..b30. 88¾	100 do....&int. 47¾
$5500 do.......... 88½	100 do.......... 47¾
$4000 Pa 6s, 1 se....104½	100 do.....b30. 47¾
30 sh Leh Val...b5. 56	100 do.......... 47⅝
100 sh Cata Pf.ex d. 33½	7 sh Leh N St..... 32
100 do.......c. 33¾	40 do.....2d. 32
100 do.....b30. 33⅞	4 sh Penna RR.... 57½

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Leh gold l..b5. 95	100 sh Reading.b30.4 47⅞
$5000 do......b5. 95	100 do.s5wn&i. 47⅝
$1000 do.......... 95	100 do...s5wn&i. 47⅝
$5000 do.......... 95	100 do.......... 47⅞
$3000 do 94⅞	20 sh Leh Nav..... 32
$500 Pa 6s W L Cp.103½	30 sh Penna R..... 57
$5000 Phil & E 7s.... 87¾	24 do.......... 57
$5000 do.......... 87	67 do....c&p. 57
$2000 Leh R loan... 85	100 do.....b30. 57
$3000 do.......... 85	14 do.......... 57
$3000 Steub & Ind 6s series A.... 75	59 do.....c&p. 57
5 sh 2d & 3d St R. 47	4 sh Bk N Am....235

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SEWING,

AND FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,

NOISELESS IN OPERATION,

MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,

IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,

VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this

NEW MACHINE,

THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

EVER INVENTED,

And an examination will convince the most skeptical.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

The Parham Sewing Machine Co.

5 6 1mrp

715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.
Large and fine assortment at low prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
East of Front street.
4 19 1mrp

JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, SOUTH-west corner of FIFTH and SOUTH Streets. CARD.—Persons relinquishing housekeeping, storekeepers and others desirous of selling their goods at public sale, either at their own place or at the auction store will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us. Our personal attention will be given to all business intrusted to us. Our charges are the most reasonable: we refer by permission to hundreds for whom we have sold as to capability and responsibility. 5 11 6t